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## Democrats Meet; Carter Agrees to Platform Shifts

By David S. Broder and Martin Schram

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (WP) — Jailed by internal divisions and ratings in the opinion polls, the Democratic Party opened its national convention today amid signs President Carter and Sen. Ed Kennedy are trying to heal the wounds of their yearlong battle for presidential nomination.

With victory in the rules fight seemingly assured, Mr. Carter agreed last night to accept four of Sen. Kennedy's amendments — including edge not to use unemployment high interest rates to fight inflation.

The unilateral concession was deemed to swing Sen. Kennedy and backers behind the president in general election campaign, but senator continued to be non-committal about his plans.

He welcomed the Carter move, said he would fight for other issues in the platform, and he held any direct promise to support Mr. Carter.

Mr. Carter continued to be the economic issues and the "big" Kennedy said, "I am not going to be a challenger named at odds on two major economic proposals in the platform — Kennedy's call for a \$12-billion program to create 800,000 jobs, wage-price controls to fight inflation."

This morning, Vice President Mondale said in a television interview, "We don't think planks that would should go into the platform."

In addition to the main plank eschewing high interest rates and unemployment as cures for inflation, the Carter forces accepted the following Kennedy amendments to the platform:

- A rejection of reductions in social programs for the sake of balancing the budget.
- Opposition to "special-interest efforts to undermine" federal regulatory efforts.
- A commitment to increase federal support for solar power and other renewable energy sources, rather than to promote synthetic fuels or nuclear power development.

Mr. Elzenstat said the concessions were not a direct response to Sen. Kennedy's apparent overture on television, but had been authorized by Mr. Carter several days ago. Nonetheless, they swing the momentum away from confrontation and toward the possibility of conciliation.

Kennedy aides met several times yesterday with representatives of Mr. Carter and Mr. Mondale to explore the possibility of other compromises.

The convention preliminaries were proceeding on two quite separate levels. On one, Kennedy and Carter forces were battling in state caucuses to gain the upper hand in tonight's rules fight. There was no indication as the delegates met in (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

## Japan to Boost U.S. Cost Share

TOKYO, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — Japan plans to increase its share of costs to maintain 45,000 U.S. troops and their military bases in Japan next year under a mutual security treaty, government sources said today.

Japan this year budgeted \$7.4 billion yen (\$166 million) for wages for Japanese civilians working on the bases, maintenance of bases and other expenses, they said. The sources said it would increase the share by 20 percent in the next budget.

The United States, which has consistently urged Japan to take a greater share of the burden, last year spent \$1.4 billion on maintenance, the sources added.

## Afghan Rebels Becoming Major Force

By Stuart Auerbach

ABUL, Afghanistan (WP) — At started as a sporadic rebellion of local tribesmen, and about six months later, the Afghan resistance has become a major force in the country.

The Soviet Union intervened militarily in December and installed Babrak Karmal as president. But according to Herat residents who fled to Kabul, the increased lawlessness during the last three weeks has left the rebels in effective control of the city.

Road Closed

Soviet troops do not enter the old city. They are confining their activities to controlling the airport outside of town, securing the new military airfield they built at Shindand, 50 miles south of Herat, and attempting to keep open the vital road links from Herat southeast to Kandahar and east across the country to Kabul.

The Russians, however, have been unable to keep the Kabul-Herat road open with any regularity. It was frequently closed last week, according to persons who were able to reach here.

In Jalalabad, for example, a city east of Kabul on the road to the Pakistani border, the road was closed for two hours last night, and two hours earlier than in Kabul — and there is shooting each night. Rebel bands operate at will in the outskirts of the city, according to a variety of reports reaching here.

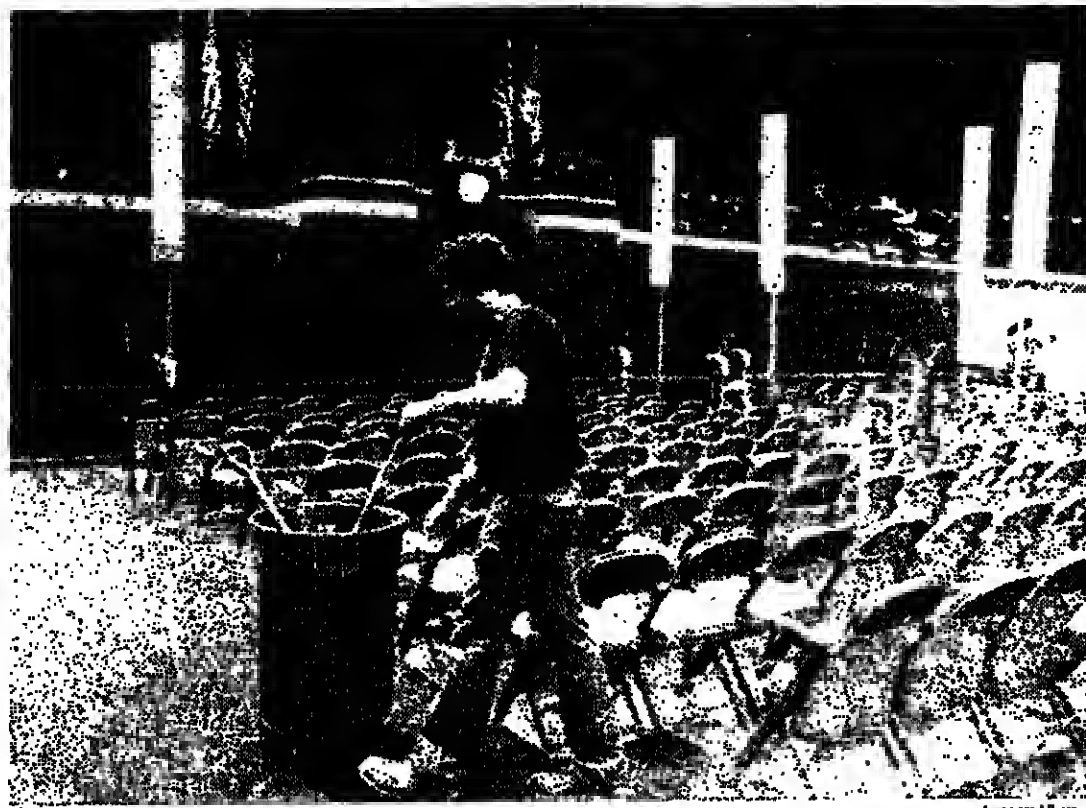
These same sources — both diplomatic and Afghan — say that the key trading road between Kabul and Pakistan, which runs through Jalalabad, has been closed since last Tuesday after two buses ran over a land mine. The explosion reportedly killed most of the passengers.

Mines were placed on the road between Kabul and Sarobi, 25 miles east of Kabul on the other side of the Kabul Gorge.

Control of Airport

Similarly, Kandahar, the fourth major city in Afghanistan, is largely in rebel hands, with the Russians staying out of the central area while holding onto the airfield and communication network.

Fighting continues around the outskirts of Ghazni, southwest of Kabul, where two weeks ago an Afghan army division mutinied, with an undetermined number of troops (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Workman put final touches on Madison Square Garden before convention opened yesterday.

## Brown Seeks to Reassure Western Allies In Letter on U.S. Nuclear Strategy Shift

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (NYT) — In an effort to reassure allied governments about President Carter's new nuclear arms strategy, Defense Secretary Harold Brown has told Western European defense ministers that the United States has no desire to fight a nuclear war.

In a note sent to the NATO defense ministers last Friday, Mr. Brown said that the administration's "countervailing strategy" was an evolutionary development and not a major break with past policies.

Mr. Brown said that Mr. Carter's policy, contained in a document known as Presidential Directive 59, is "designed to enhance deterrence of any Soviet action that could lead to a nuclear war by making clear that we have both capabilities and plans for use of our forces, if deterrence fails."

The message was made available to The New York Times yesterday as officials sought to defuse the controversy generated by disclosure that the administration had decided to place greater emphasis in its nuclear war plans on threatening military targets, as opposed to cities, in the Soviet Union.

In another development, the White House said today that it had (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Begin Letter to Sadat Blunt on Jerusalem

Says Status, Settlements Not Negotiable

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Aug. 11 (WP) — Bluntly and unequivocally, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has formally put Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on notice that all of Jerusalem is going to remain under Israel's sovereignty, and Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank will not be removed.

In a manifesto that rules out any possibility of Israel agreeing to negotiate these issues, Mr. Begin urged Mr. Sadat to put aside these differences and renew Egyptian-Israeli discussions on the topic of proposed autonomy for the 1.2-million Arab inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"Jerusalem is and will be one, under Israel's sovereignty, its indivisible capital in which Jews and Arabs will dwell together in peace and human dignity. Whosoever declares that the sovereign acts of our democratic parliament are null and void makes a declaration that is null and void," Mr. Begin asserted.

"The same applies to our settlements... They are legal and legitimate and they are an integral part of our national security. None of them will ever be removed," the prime minister added.

Jerusalem is part of the discussion. To negotiate while the other party is taking unilateral steps on the ground, taking advantage of the fact that there is occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, is ridiculous," said Osama al-Baz, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry's undersecretary, at a news conference shortly after Mr. Begin's office released its text.

Coming at a time when relations between the two countries are more strained than they have been since the 1978 Camp David peace accords, the exchange of position statements appears to foreclose early resumption of the autonomy talks.

Mr. Begin's message was critical of Mr. Sadat specifically and the Egyptian government generally for injecting into the autonomy process issues that he said are not explicitly contained in the Camp David accords.

Moreover, Mr. Begin accused Egypt of attempting to influence African countries not to renew their diplomatic ties to Israel, accused Egypt's official newspapers of engaging in anti-Semitic propaganda and accused the Egyptian foreign minister, Boutros Ghali, of incomprehensible deviations from the peace treaty in his declarations before the United Nations.

Cartoon Criticized

Mr. Begin singled out for criticism a cartoon in a Cairo newspaper depicting Hitler presenting the Israeli prime minister with a swastika-shaped medal. "I would not refer back to this shame were it not for the fact that this hostile propaganda which Egypt undertook [in the peace treaty] to abstain from conducting still goes on and on in a press which is not free of government influence," Mr. Begin wrote to Mr. Sadat.

## Arabs Unite To Threaten Reprisals

By Jeremy Clift

BEIRUT, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — Israel's formal annexation of East Jerusalem has brought a rare display of unity among Arab states, who are threatening reprisals against countries which recognize the city as the capital.

Algeria and Iran announced today that they would break economic and diplomatic links with any country that recognized Jerusalem. Syria and Jordan earlier joined the growing list of countries, headed by Saudi Arabia and Iraq, that have threatened economic and political retaliation against states with embassies in Jerusalem.

The threats were prompted by an Israeli Knesset (parliament) vote on July 30 proclaiming Jerusalem, including the Arab eastern sector, to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Iran Majlis Picks Rajaie Despite Bani-Sadr Stance

By Nick Korch

TEHRAN, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — Mohammed Ali Rajaie, a former education minister, was elected today by the Majlis (parliament) as Iran's premier. In a secret ballot, Mr. Rajaie obtained 153 votes, with 24 against and 19 abstentions.

For President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the election of Mr. Rajaie, 46, came as the predictable finale to a demoralizing month of political failure. The overwhelming parliamentary endorsement of the former minister, who has little government experience, also increased the prospect of conflict between the president and his radical Islamic opponents.

The vote underscored Mr. Bani-Sadr's weakness in the Majlis (parliament), which is dominated by the fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party.

The president could hardly have been more lukewarm about Mr. Rajaie, whom he described as a stubborn man with no real grasp of what was happening in the country. But the clergy-led Islamic party ignored Mr. Bani-Sadr's opposition.

Mr. Rajaie asserted last week that he would pick a Cabinet of revolutionaries, men who have faced bullets. "It was a pledge that seemed to add substance to the president's recent warning about 'one group that captures all the power.'"

revolutionary leader, had refused to let his son accept the premiership.

It later emerged that Mr. Bani-Sadr had made the offer about a month previously, raising questions about the timing of the announcement. The announcement tended to undercut Mr. Bani-Sadr's standing with the public, and his image was further damaged when his compromise choice, Deputy Interior Minister Mostafa Mir-Salimi, was rejected by the Majlis on July 28.

Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, the Islamic Republican Party leader, said at the time that the rejection of Mr. Mir-Salimi, a member of the party's Central Council, showed how independent the new Majlis was.

But many political sources contend that the incident proved nothing of the kind. The sources said that Mr. Mir-Salimi, representing the party's liberal and technocratic wing, was far less acceptable to hard-liners than was Mr. Rajaie, who, although not listed as a party man, is a devout Moslem.

Angry Reaction

Mr. Bani-Sadr responded angrily to his defeat. He virtually withdrew from the selection process that he is constitutionally bound to supervise. A Majlis commission was set up to examine about 13 candidates, and it presented to the president a short list of candidates who were said to fulfill Ayatollah Khomeini's demand for a premier who was "dedicated, 100-percent revolutionary, doctrinaire and decisive."

An informed source said that Sheikh Sadegh Khalkhali, who has (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Sheikh Sadegh Khalkhali ordered the release of more than 400 convicted drug offenders from the Qasr prison in Tehran yesterday as clemency to mark the end of the Islamic holy month of Ramadan. He is head of an anti-narcotics campaign in Iran.

## Swedes Keep a Step Behind Their Vaunted Social Reforms

By Jonathan Kandell

Convention and Peer Pressure Inhibit Pace of Change

TOKHOLM (HT) — For the last 20 years Swedes have prided themselves in making their country into a greenhouse of social experimentation. At an inextinguishable rate, legislation has tumbled forth from the Swedish parliament giving workers a large voice in company management, erasing stigma for unwed couples and their offspring, strengthening the rights of children, encouraging fathers to take a larger role in childbearing.

The evidence is not yet in, but a casual view of the impact of some of the more radical reforms would seem to indicate that the tempo of social change has not broken into a gallop. In daring Sweden, competition and peer pressure at times outbalance even the weightiest new legislative norms.

Consider for example the government's pioneering program on paternity leave. As part of a broader effort to alter traditional male and female roles, parliament passed a law in 1974 to allow fathers time at home to care for a newborn baby. In 1976, the law was expanded to permit each parent to "sit out" eight months' leave from their jobs at 90 percent of salary.

Billboards in Stockholm display a bearded father, "Hos" Dahlgren, cradling his (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

infant son and expressing joy at the prospect of taking time off from his career to mind the house while his wife works. Despite the promotion blurb, the Family Welfare Commission reports that less than 10 percent of the eligible fathers take advantage of paternity leave. And those who do rarely stay off their jobs for more than a month.

Gunnar Nygren, a young executive with an electronics company, fully intended to spend four months at home when his daughter was born two years ago.

Children's Rights

"The pressure from my colleagues was unbearable," said Mr. Nygren, who returned to his job after only two weeks. "At first there was joking about my extra 'vacation.' Then when they realized that nobody would be hired in my absence to take up the extra work load, the joking turned into open grumbling. When I came back to the office, a senior colleague even let me know that from the standpoint of my career I had probably done the right thing by cutting short my paternity leave."

According to the Family Welfare Com-

mission, paternity leave is confined largely to highly educated professionals and self-employed men. The response is lowest among blue-collar workers.

The gap between law and social practice yawns even wider on the issue of children's rights. Child-abuse statutes have long existed in Sweden. But last year, the parliament overwhelmingly voted in favor of a bill making it illegal for parents to even spank their children.

The measure has turned out to be a bit of an embarrassment, and government officials concede that it is unlikely that any parent will be brought to court for violations. A few newspaper columns have suggested that the legislation might prove discriminatory against the sizable population of Mediterranean and Middle Eastern immigrants who are considered more prone by tradition to smack their children when they step out of line. And a number of Swedish parents have complained that the new statute raises ticklish issues of privacy.

One mother recently recounted that she was about to spank her 6-year-old boy when he informed her that she would be violating the law. "I asked him how he

knew that, and he told me that his teacher had explained to his class about the new legislation," she said. "What really bothered me was that the teacher also asked the kids who were spanked to raise their hands and talk about it."

More typical reactions to the new statute seem to range from amusement to disinterest. But this has not deterred a government committee from recently proposing a law that would give children the right to divorce their parents.

Unwed Couples

According to Tor Sverne, chairman of the committee investigating children's rights, the bill is not intended to encourage a youngster to file a divorce suit against his parents because of a trivial dispute. "But a child in a foster home could divorce from his natural parents if they no longer showed any interest in him," he said. "Similarly, a 16-year-old who went to live with her boyfriend would have the opportunity to divorce from her parents if they objected to the relationship."

Perhaps no country has done more than Sweden to blot out legal and economic obstacles for unwed couples and their chil-

dren. In the eyes of the law, they share the same benefits — medical coverage, widow's pensions, alimony and inheritance rights, income-tax deductions, paid maternity and paternity leaves — as conventional families.

So it has come as a bit of a surprise to many Swedes that the society pages of newspapers are recently publishing marriage announcements from couples who have lived for years out of wedlock. The notices usually include photographs of the new husband and wife standing behind their smiling children.

A few published commentaries have suggested that the phenomenon might point to a small conservative swell in Swedish society, a sort of nostalgic pulling back from the radical reformism of the 1960s and 1970s. In interviews, some couples have suggested that they liked the idea of commitment implied by a marriage, or that they were tired of referring to their spouse as "their girlfriend or boyfriend."

"Practically all our married friends have been divorced and I suppose we never expected to be together this long," said Susanne Berglund, who married two months ago after living with her boyfriend for eight years and giving birth to two daughters. "But the fact is we are the stablest couple we know, and we just wanted to let everybody else know it also."

### INSIDE

#### Third World Talks

Leaders from key nations are reported moving toward plans for a special summit conference in Mexico City during the first half of next year to discuss the mounting economic problems of the Third World. The conference, suggested in an effort to revive dialogue between rich and poor nations, would bring top national leaders together for the first time specifically to discuss aid and economic prospects for developing countries. Page 3.

#### Threat of Vietnam

Since 1975 Vietnam has emerged as a new power whose actions and assumed intentions are extremely troubling to politicians as well as ordinary citizens in Southeast Asia. Page 2.



# Scores of Iranians Seeking U.S. Asylum

By Evan Maxwell

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 11 (LAT) — The several hundred pro-Khomeini students who faced deportation last week for refusing to divulge their names to police around the United States are not the only Iranians in which the U.S. immigration system has an interest. Thousands of their countrymen, mostly from the Islamic revolution in Iran, are seeking political asylum in the United States under newly liberalized refugee laws. As of Aug. 1, according to Immigration and Naturalization Service officials in the Los Angeles district, 4,095 persons have filed in that office for asylum and are awaiting permission to stay in the United States permanently. Of that number, 2,465 are Iranians, most of whom have applied in the last six months, according to the officials.

**Delaying Tactic**  
By comparison, the most recent national figures available indicate that only 3,702 persons in the United States applied for asylum in fiscal year 1978. Of that number, about one-third were granted asylum.

Immigration officials and attorneys contend that some of the applications are desperate attempts to forestall deportation. "Sometimes an alien can gain as much as a year's stay here, just by virtue of the processing time required for his application," said Omar Sewell, deputy district immigration director. But officials say that most of the new asylum applications are being made by genuine refugees, particularly Iranians, Jews and members of other religious minorities, former military officers and SAVAK secret

## Iran Majlis Picks Rajaie

(Continued from Page 1)

been dubbed the "hanging judge," for his harsh sentences, was one of those deemed to possess such qualities.

Although Ayatollah Khomeini has remained silent recently about the apparent threats to Mr. Bani-Sadr's authority, the president's supporters were far from gloomy about the election of Mr. Rajaie. "Any premier will soon realize that the president is far and away the most popular figure to Iran, Imam Khomeini apart," a senior adviser to Mr. Bani-Sadr contended.

But Mr. Bani-Sadr, positioned between the overwhelming authority of Ayatollah Khomeini and the new confidence of the Majlis, will have to work hard to avoid being shunted toward the sidelines.

In other developments:

- Iraq has granted political asylum to four Iranian airmen who defected to Iraqi territory last Tuesday to an Iranian Air Force transport, the Iraqi news agency said today in Baghdad.

- The British Embassy today labeled as malicious lies Tehran newspaper allegations that Jean Waddell, the British former secretary of the Anglican bishop of Iran, was a spy.

A spokesman said the embassy demanded immediate access to Miss Waddell, 58, of Arbroath, Scotland, who is being held for questioning by the prosecutor's office in the central city of Isfahan.

- Sheikh Khatibzadeh ordered more than 400 people convicted of drug offenses freed from jails today to mark the end of the Islamic holy month of Ramadan, the official Pars news agency reported.

- Twenty-two jailed Iranian students who staged a pro-Islamic demonstration outside St. Peter's Basilica last Friday and were arrested have begun a hunger strike, the Iranian Embassy in Rome said today.

# For Some Southeast Asians, Hanoi Is the New Menace

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK (NYT) — In Southeast Asia, where for more than a century the only dynamic forces were alien — Europe first, America, Japan and China later — a new power has come into being since 1975. Its actions and, perhaps even more, its assumed intentions are sending shivers down the spines of statesmen and politicians, as well as ordinary citizens. Even neighbors who do not subscribe to a simplistic "domino theory" see in Vietnam a cause for worry. Hanoi has gobbled up Laos and Cambodia, the two neutralist states that served as buffers between the Communist world and pro-Western nations in the region, and its armed might encircles the large northeastern bulge of Thailand.

Last week, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim concluded a four-day visit to Hanoi and Bangkok persuaded that both governments were willing to talk but that neither was ready to make the concessions that would give negotiations a chance of success.

**In Soviet Camp**

If that were not enough to frighten Southeast Asians, Vietnam has also teetered from its neutrality between the two principal Communist powers and fallen entirely into the Soviet camp, grievously offending China. Soviet warships and submarines regularly overfly anti-Soviet countries to deliver tools of war to Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

From these realities, differing conclusions have been drawn, but even those who believe that Hanoi's goals of dominance do not reach beyond the borders of former French Indochina have been shocked by Hanoi's bold aggression in Cambodia.

Few in Asia set stock by Hanoi's pretensions to humanitarianism when it overthrew the brutal regime of Premier Pol Pot; until Phnom Penh broke relations, Hanoi ritually praised Cambodia as a brotherly nation.

Vietnam's easy resort to military force has convinced many that a power of such bellicosity constitutes a menace to the non-Communist countries, whose small armies tend more to be bases of political power than military bastions.

Whether Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Burma, which deeply distrust China, share the belief of Thailand and Singapore that Vietnam is, by its own design and with Soviet complicity, out for regional conquest has not been the issue since the invasion of Cambodia. A consensus exists that all in the region must be on guard.

**Unity Demonstrated**

In this context, Vietnam's brief raid into Thai border villages in June provoked a demonstration of unity in support of Thailand. Even countries that feel uneasy in finding themselves on the same side as China were impressed by clear signals that Vietnam, for the first time using military might against a non-Communist nation, wanted its readiness to do so understood.

What frightened many political leaders was that Hanoi made no attempt to describe the raid as an act of hot pursuit or a local action by a unit commander. Vietnam made clear that it felt its anger over Bangkok's cooperation with the Pol Pot remnants entitled it to use armed force to teach Thailand a lesson on Thai soil.

Bangkok's fear of Vietnam's bellicosity is real, even if the premise that Hanoi desires to annex Thai territory may not be. The government's hard line is matched by a popular perception of Vietnam as menacing, and the continued disgorging of tens of thousands of refugees from the Vietnamese domain hardens this belief.

Premier Phan Van Dong's olive branch visit to Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries three months before the full-scale attack on Cambodia in January, 1979, is viewed

as characteristic of Vietnamese duplicity. Thailand has aligned itself closely with China in adamant opposition to recognition of the Vietnamese puppet government in Cambodia to strong support for the Pol Pot regime and in a border policy that favors the Pol Pot remnants in their enclaves. Its insistence that international food aid must be channeled to Pol Pot forces as well as to bona fide refugees has engaged Bangkok in angry controversy with international organizations.

**U.S. Policy**

Thailand finds encouragement in this policy, whether intended or not, from the United States. Although Washington never recognized the Pol Pot regime in power, U.S. policy shifted, after Vietnam dislodged it, to backing its right to hold Cambodia's seat in the United Nations. The United States made clear that, between two governments it does not recognize, it prefers the one that has China's support, no matter how atrocious its human rights record, over the one backed by Moscow.

Whatever chances may have existed for a reversal of the U.S. policy — a shift might help the survival of Cambodians by encouraging Vietnam to adopt a more humanitarian attitude toward distribution of international food aid — have been vitiated by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. In the present mood toward Moscow, it is unlikely that Washington will confer even implicit recognition on the conquest of a nation by a Soviet ally.

Non-Communist Southeast Asia, the United States and the rest of the West appear firmly entrenched in attitudes toward Vietnam that parallel China's. But Vietnam's position is equally firm and the balance of forces in Cambodia makes it unlikely that Hanoi will yield in its insistence that the situation is irreversible. The highest Vietnamese leaders emphatically made that point to Mr. Waldheim.

# Political Violence Divides a Turkish 'Oasis of Calm'

By Marvin Howe

KONYA, Turkey (NYT) — Barefoot believers come here daily to utter their prayers before the tomb of Mevlana, one of the principal mystics of Islam and the founder of the order of whirling dervishes.

The fundamentalist capital of Turkey, Konya appeared until recently to be an oasis of calm and prosperity in the heartland of Anatolia, the Asian part of Turkey, but now even this Islamic showcase is threatened by political violence.

The National Salvation Party, the militant Islamic group that dominates Konya, has openly accused the rightist National Action Party and its youth groups of terrorist

acts and of trying to take over the city by force and intimidation. The deputy chairman of the National Salvation Party, Seyket Kazan, has accused the Konya police chief of supporting rightist activists and demanded his removal. He said that youth gangs known as Idealists, acting with Konya police protection, had beaten up Salvation Party youths, fired on a residential district and bombed the party's newspaper office, its cultural center and its leader's car.

The interior minister, who made a hasty visit to Konya during the last week of July, reported to Ankara that all was calm, and he privately reassured the Salvation Party that the police chief would be given

an extended vacation and some of his aides removed. The police chief has not yet gone and the violence continues in the flat, sprawling city of 350,000.

Last week a 33-year-old teacher, an expert in Turkish folklore and a member of the leftist Republican People's Party, was shot and killed. The assailant was identified as a rightist extremist, but no arrests have been made.

**'Patience Has Limits'**

"We have warned the people not to respond to provocations even if somebody puts a bomb in a mosque," Konya's mayor, Mehmet Koceler, said in an interview last week. "But the patience of believers

has limits, and there could be an explosion."

The mayor, elected on the Salvation Party ticket three years ago, spoke proudly of Konya — its cleanliness, progress, and, until lately, relative tranquility, which he attributed essentially to this party's Islamic approach.

This year, however, there are reports of Islamic excesses; the stoning of restaurants that dared to stay open during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, threats to newspapers who dared to display leftist newspapers.

All Guneri, the Salvation Party provincial representative, insisted that these acts were not the work of his party militants but of the National Action Party. "Those who throw stones and make threats are not even good Muslims," he said.

**Political, Not Religious**

The trouble in Konya is political, not religious, in its basis, according to most independent observers. Although the Salvation Party won the last municipal elections with 37 percent of the vote and the National Action Party's vote was negligible, the latter party is now said to exercise control over two-thirds of the city's districts.

The right gained force to Konya early last year when the Idealist Youth Association, which is generally linked with the National Action Party, set up its headquarters in the city. At the same time, the National Action Party brought in a thousand militants from other parts of the country as workers for a construction concern and had several thousand other supporters transferred to Konya as teachers, according to local Republican People's Party sources.

"People are scared and don't even dare to go visit relatives in the evening anymore," according to a teacher whose house was bombed in February and who was attacked by a band of Idealists with guns and clubs last month.

**Arrests for Evangelism**

ISTANBUL, Aug. 11 (AP) — Five persons were arrested today in Konya for "spreading the Christian faith," sources reported today.

The sources said police seized brochures and leaflets praising Christianity. While the practice of all religions in Turkey is guaranteed by law, missionary work using what is called propaganda and intimidation is banned.

**13 Deaths Reported**

ANKARA, Aug. 11 (UPI) — Thirteen deaths have been reported in political violence in Turkey in the last two days, police said.

Police said four persons were slain by unidentified gunmen last night in Gokkoy, about 250 miles east of Ankara. During a search for the assailants in a nearby village early today, police killed three persons who allegedly fired on them. Six persons died in terrorist attacks in other cities, police said.

**Spanish Climber Killed**

ZERMATT, Switzerland, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — The Matterhorn, Switzerland's most popular peak, claimed its sixth victim of the summer yesterday when a Spanish climber fell to his death just below the summit, police said.

# Afghan Revolt Becomes Major Anti-Soviet Force

(Continued from Page 1)

joining the rebel forces, when its commander was replaced. A UN rural development chief returned to Kabul Saturday after being unable for three weeks to leave the western Ghazni to go two and a half miles to the site of a project.

According to unconfirmed reports reaching Kabul, bands of as many as 200 to 300 Uzbek and Turkmen tribesmen from the provinces of Badkhash, Faryab and Javzjan have begun attacking at night and on horseback Afghan government posts such as schools and police stations.

**Inhabitable Region**

Even though these areas border the Soviet Union, and many of the people are related on both sides of the line, there are few Soviet troops in the inhospitable, hot and rocky area of northwestern Afghanistan.

It is to Herat that the situation seems to be most out of control. There has not been a Soviet presence there since the April 1979 uprising, before the intervention, when Soviet "advisers" to the city were mutilated and killed.

Until the last three weeks, however, the city appeared to be calmly going about its business with neither the rebels nor the Afghan authorities trying to assert themselves.

A longtime resident of the city said that as many as 20 to 60 different rebel bands had gained control of various neighborhoods in Herat.

Rebels started kidnapping patients from rival groups and from the government, probably to kill them, from the Nur Eye Clinic, a voluntary organization whose staff of six decided last week to leave the city because the situation had deteriorated so badly. The chartered plane that picked them up at the airport was the first to land there in 22 days.

One factor that led to their decision to pull out of the city, according to a source, was signs that began appearing about the streets of Herat saying "Kill Russians and Americans as well." Most of the members of the eye clinic team were West Europeans, but there was one American doctor among them.

Most of Herat's residents are Shiite Muslims who are influenced by Iran's religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

**Embassy Reduction**

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Aug. 11 (UPI) — Pakistan's president, Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, said today that he had asked the Soviet Embassy to reduce its staff of 200 persons. Speaking informally to newsmen, he did not say how much of a reduction was sought or if the Russians had been given a time limit for the cutback.

The president emphasized that Pakistan's relations with the Soviet Union remain unaffected in economic and other fields. He said the Soviet Embassy was also asked to end its publishing operations in Karachi and move them to Islamabad if it wanted to continue printing in Pakistan.

# Italy Requires ID in Cashing Big Banknotes

(Continued from Page 1)

ROME, Aug. 11 (AP) — In an attempt to halt the recycling of ransom money, officials announced today that anyone cashing a large banknote at post offices or banks in Italy must present identification documents.

The action was ordered by the state attorney to Reggio Calabria, considered a center of kidnapping gangs. The order is valid for the entire nation. Under the order, anyone seeking to cash a 100,000-lira note, worth about \$120, must provide identification, and the bank or post office must record the serial numbers.

Officials said that 28 persons have been kidnapped in Italy this year. Last year, 69 persons were reported kidnapped and an estimated \$24 million paid in ransom.

**Australia Orders Tighter Security Over Uranium**

CANBERRA, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — The Australian government today ordered tighter security measures to protect uranium after discovering that two tons of uranium oxide known as yellowcake had been stolen from a Queensland mine.

Today, a man appeared in court in the Queensland town of Mount Isa charged with stealing yellowcake worth more than \$159,000 from the mine. The uranium was shipped to a Sydney company in an attempt to get it out of the firm reported its arrival to police.

The man, who was charged with stealing the uranium oxide over a period of a year, was remanded in custody. No other details of the offense were given in court.

Energy Minister John Carrick said that he had ordered tight safeguards so that any future loss could be discovered. The opposition Labor Party's spokesman on urban and regional affairs said that the theft highlighted the risk of Australian uranium being diverted for use in foreign nuclear weapon construction.

# WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## Thatcher Refused to Void Mugabe Victory

LONDON, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher rejected a request by the white military commander in Zimbabwe, Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, to declare null and void the elections that brought guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe to power in March, officials said today.

Gen. Walls, who quit his post as Zimbabwe High Command chairman last month, said in a British Broadcasting Corp. television interview being screened tonight that Mrs. Thatcher ignored his plea. He added: "I won't forgive her for that. I would like at least to have had the courtesy of a reply."

British officials today said that the prime minister did not reply in writing, but that the colonial governor's office in the then colony of Rhodesia, relaying her response orally, told Gen. Walls that there were no grounds to void the elections because reports from electoral supervisors and Commonwealth observers showed that the elections had been as free and fair as possible in the circumstances.

## One Strike Ends in Warsaw; Another Begins

WARSAW, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — Striking garbagemen returned to work in Warsaw today, but bus drivers in two of the city's depots walked out for higher pay, dissidents said.

The garbagemen, who had been on strike since Aug. 6, resumed work after accepting an agreement that included wage increases, promises of meat supplies and improved working conditions. The dissident self-defense committee KOR said there was also a reference in the agreement to setting up a workers' council for the garbagemen.

Yugoslav-style workers' councils were disbanded in Poland after a one-year experiment in 1957. KOR also reported that police had released one of the leaders of the strikers after bailing him for seven hours.

## Burmese President Meets Former Opponents

RANGOON, Burma, Aug. 11 (AP) — President U Ne Win met today with former political and military foes, including former Premier U Nu, who returned to Burma last month after 11 years as a political exile.

Also at the meeting were Bohm Aung, former defense minister, who returned in June from exile to Thailand; Brig. Kya Doe, former deputy chief of staff, and Bo Thet Tun, a Communist party central committee member.

Gen. Ne Win, who has ruled Burma for 18 years, proclaimed a general amnesty on May 28, pardoning all political offenses and reducing by half prison terms for those convicted of nonpolitical crimes. About 1,000 political dissidents, including some who had engaged in armed rebellion, have returned home, and 14,000 prisoners have been released.

## 12 Injured in French Printing Plant Blast

MARSEILLES, Aug. 11 (UPI) — Twelve persons were injured early today in an explosion that wrecked the printing plant of the Encre Noir publishing company, which specializes in extreme leftist publications, police said.

In a telephone call to a news agency, a group calling itself the New Order and Justice organization said "the friends of Inspector Jacques Mazel have cleaned out the Encre Noir printing works." Mazel was a police officer who died in an accident during a demonstration by conscientious objectors in 1979.

The bombing occurred four days after an Italian rightist militant was arrested and jailed in Nice pending an extradition hearing in connection with the bombing of the Bologna railway station. The militant, Marco Affatigato, was quoted by Nice newspapers as having said he was a member of New Order.

# Russia Steps Up Criticism Of U.S. War Strategy Shift

By Dushko Doder

MOSCOW, Aug. 11 (WP) — The Soviet Union assailed President Carter's new nuclear war strategy today as an act of "insanity" conceived by persons "who lost all touch with reality and prepared to push the world into nuclear war."

The vitriolic attack, by Tass, came after somewhat more restrained expressions of concern over Presidential Directive No. 59 as reported by The Washington Post and The New York Times last week. The plan, as reported by the newspapers, gives priority to attacking military targets rather than destroying cities and industrial complexes.

Tass called administration plans "an obvious and extremely dangerous playing with fire." Another Tass commentary said that as a result "the Soviet Union will have to draw the necessary conclusions."

One conclusion, stated explicitly, is that the concept of "limited nuclear war" it said Mr. Carter had advanced would inevitably lead to an accelerated arms buildup. "It would be naive to think that the Soviet Union will stand idle while the nuclear weapons are being perfected" in the United States, Tass said.

**Jerusalem Warnings**

(Continued from Page 1)

be the undivided capital of the Jewish state.

In a statement yesterday, the Syrian Foreign Ministry announced it had called for an immediate meeting of the 21-member Arab League to impose a political and economic boycott of states recognizing Jerusalem.

It gave countries with embassies in Jerusalem one month to declare their condemnation of the Knesset vote and to start transferring their legations from the disputed city. Otherwise, the ministry stated, Syria would sever relations with these states.

King Hussein of Jordan said yesterday that Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem, captured in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, constituted a new aggression and undermined Middle East peace prospects.

An official announcement in Amman quoted the king as saying the acceptance of the Israeli measure by any state would be considered an aggressive act and that Jordan would retaliate by cutting diplomatic and economic relations.

The pace was set last week by Saudi Arabia and Iraq, the world's two biggest oil exporters, who announced that they would take similar action against countries recognizing Jerusalem. This established a new link between two Arab states which were at odds on many issues not long ago.

Four other Arab oil producers — Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain — have formally backed the joint Saudi-Iraqi declaration, and North Yemen, Mauritania, Morocco and the Palestine Liberation Organization have also indicated their support.

The dispute is an emotional one in the Moslem world because the old part of the Arab city houses the al-Aqsa Mosque, Islam's third holiest shrine.

[United Press International reported from Beirut that the Arab move was aimed primarily at 12 countries whose embassies are located in Jerusalem — Colombia, San Salvador, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Panama, Bolivia, Guatemala, Haiti, Chile, Venezuela and the Netherlands. Venezuela has indicated that it intended to move its legation to Tel Aviv.]

## Brown Sends Note to Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

formed before the presidential decision was made and he should have been informed. It was an inadvertence that he was not informed."

Mr. Muskiele, who is vacationing in Maine, will be briefed by a State Department officer by tomorrow, a spokesman for the secretary said. The State Department said Mr. Muskiele first learned of the strategy shift when he overheard part of a conversation between Mr. Brown and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, at a luncheon last Tuesday. Mr. Brown, without going into details, reportedly suggested that Mr. Muskiele be given a briefing. However, Mr. Muskiele left for California the next day.

After reports appeared in print later in the week, Mr. Muskiele told reporters that the press accounts were the first he knew of the policy change. However, Pentagon aides said it had been discussed extensively within the government — with the participation of State Department representatives — for more than two years.

## Czech Semifinals Draw

ABANO TERME, Italy, Aug. 11 (AP) — Robert Hubner of West Germany and Lajos Portisak of Hungary played to their fourth draw today in a quick finish to their adjourned fourth game in the world chess semifinals.




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# Rich, Poor Nations May Meet in Summit

By Sidney Weiland

LONDON, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — A summit of rich and poor nations is reportedly moving slowly toward a specific summit conference in the second half of next year, according to a source in the World Bank.

Officials from countries involved in the summit are expected to meet in the first half of next year, according to a source in the World Bank.

The summit is expected to be held in Mexico City, and will bring together leaders from the industrialized nations and the developing nations.

The summit is expected to be held in Mexico City, and will bring together leaders from the industrialized nations and the developing nations.

## List of Countries

They will probably include major Western donor states such as the United States, Britain, West Germany and Japan, oil producers such as Saudi Arabia and Venezuela, and aid-receiving countries like India, Pakistan, Tanzania and Brazil.

Other countries being canvassed include France, Canada, Sweden, Nigeria, Senegal, Thailand, the Philippines and Sri Lanka, London sources said. There are no plans for participation by the Soviet Union.

"The most important countries concerned are in favor of the summit, and it will definitely be held," a senior diplomat involved in preparations said. Other officials said that the main problem now was to seek agreement on a final list of participants.

In proposing the summit meeting, the World Bank said world leaders should work out emergency guidelines for cooperation between industrialized and developing nations in the coming five years. "The search for solutions is not an act of benevolence but a condition of mutual survival," the commission said in its first report after studying Third World problems for two years.

The commission, which includes Edward Heath, the former British prime minister, and former Swedish Premier Olof Palme, asked for monetary reforms, large-scale transfers of resources to the Third World, a global food program and a new energy strategy.

Officials said that the planning for the summit meeting would be continued during a special session of the UN General Assembly on economic questions starting on Aug. 25.



An inhabitant of Port Isabel, Texas, took a bath in Laguna Madre Bay after the passage of Hurricane Allen, which destroyed a number of houses and cut off running water.

## Storm Floods South Texas Areas

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 11 (AP) — The remnants of Hurricane Allen dumped more rain on southern Texas early today, forcing the evacuation of about 2,500 persons from low-lying areas.

Residents left their homes in Alice and Kingsville in the Coastal Bend area where flood waters were reported to be up to 5 feet deep.

As the storm — which has been downgraded to a tropical depression — passes across northern Mexico, forecasters are expecting tides at Baffin Bay near Kingsville to reach 9 to 10 feet above normal. Also, the Nueces River, which empties into Corpus Christi Bay, is expected to rise 7 feet above normal.

Allen caused no direct injuries or deaths in Texas, either as the hurricane that battered the coast or as the tropical storm that cut into the state, but it spun off tornadoes that injured about 20 persons.

The hurricane was downgraded to a tropical storm yesterday as it went northwest across sparsely populated areas of Texas and into northern Mexico. The highest sustained winds were 45 mph in a few squalls. Early this morning, the National Hurricane Center in Miami again downgraded Allen, this time to a tropical depression.

# Carter Forces Seen Winning Rules Fight

By Warren Weaver Jr.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (NYT) — Democratic delegates loyal to President Carter appeared to have retained control on the key procedural issue that the party convention was to decide tonight, despite mounting pressure by Sen. Edward Kennedy and neutral backers of a proposal to free delegates from their presidential commitments.

At issue is whether delegates will be required to vote on Wednesday for the presidential candidate under whose banner they ran in the primaries and caucuses, or face removal as a disciplinary measure. The president's men are pushing for adoption of such a rule while the Kennedy forces and others strongly oppose it.

Robert Strauss, the Carter campaign chairman, predicted that the opening session of the convention at Madison Square Garden would approve the rule by a margin of 300 votes and go on to renominate Mr. Carter.

Sen. Kennedy was considerably less sure of victory. He said that the issue would be decided by 50 votes, one way or the other, in a "zip and tuck" contest, with his backers gaining enough votes in the final 24 hours to carry the day.

## No Guarantee

A Carter victory on the rules issue would not guarantee a majority for the president in all the platform challenges that the Kennedy delegates planned to press at the convention. There were indications that the administration was prepared to give way on some of its economic planks.

In an effort to influence the rules vote, Sen. Kennedy announced that he was releasing his delegates from any obligation to vote for him in the presidential balloting later this week, even if the convention should adopt the loyalty requirement.

"No matter what decision is made by the convention," the senator told a California caucus, "if they close it or straitjacket the delegates, every one of my delegates will be free to vote their conscience on the issues." The resulting applause drowned out the final sentences of his speech.

He made the same pledge yesterday during a television news program and in speeches to other delegates, but it did not seem to inspire enough movement away from the president on the rules issue to threaten Mr. Carter's majority.

## Against Rule

The Committee to Continue the Open Convention produced at a news conference about a dozen Carter and uncommitted delegates who said they would vote against the loyalty rule. Several of them said the president would unify the party behind his own nomination if he dropped his insistence on the rule.

"I really don't understand why they don't trust their delegates," the committee said.

Mary Demetrious of South Carolina said in the Carter leadership. "I trust these delegates. I'm asking the president and his campaign staff to trust their delegates."

Sources in the 306-member California delegation said there had been little or no movement among Carter and uncommitted members toward opposition to the rule.

Some delegates have expressed private opposition to the loyalty requirement, which has not been imposed in past conventions, but were

reluctant to oppose it on the floor on the ground that a victory on the procedural issue would strengthen Sen. Kennedy's presidential prospects.

The senator's release of his delegates was designed to deal with this problem and help defeat the rule, but some of his critics indicated that he would have to withdraw from the presidential competition altogether to achieve a significant shift in the rules vote.

There were reports that the

Carter forces were prepared to accept a second Kennedy rules position, one requiring a presidential candidate to pledge his support of the platform and state in writing his objections in any specific plank.

Mr. Strauss indicated on a television news program that the Kennedy forces might win one or two platform battles on the floor, calling them "some very appealing simplistic structured issues that make it very tough for us possibly to win them."

# Rules Fight: New Version of Old Battle

By Adam Clymer

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (NYT) — Maneuvers over convention rules, like last night's battle over whether to bind Democratic delegates to their original presidential commitments, have largely replaced the older, cruder sort of fight over credentials.

That translated into throwing out the other guy's supporters and putting yours in. But the modern approach is to fight over the rules,

## NEWS ANALYSIS

There are no serious issues of principle involved. Those considerations are there; they just don't matter as much as the politics do.

Honest Views

There are indeed honest views on both sides of the debate about the delegate loyalty rule. They are basic in the whole concept of representative government, and the function of representatives, in this case, delegates. The Kennedy side argues that delegates should have some degree of authority to shift with changing circumstances. The Carter side contends that delegates owe their constituents a vote that accords with the primary or caucus that sent them.

The Democrats compare this year's dispute with the 1972 convention in Miami. Then, George McGovern's forces, including Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, tried to undo the winner-take-all rule that had given Sen. McGovern 271 California delegates, and cut him back to 120, a share based on his plurality share of the statewide vote.

This year's maneuver has far more in common with the schemes employed by John Sears as Ronald Reagan's campaign chief four years ago. Faced in July, 1976, with a situation in which President Ford was going over the top in delegate counts, Mr. Sears contrived confusion with the designation of Sen. Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania as Mr. Reagan's vice-presidential candidate.

Then, at the convention, the Reagan forces tried, and failed, to force a rules change that would require Mr. Ford to name a running mate and thereby risk losing some supporters.

Like the maneuver to release delegates from their presidential commitments, the Sears play by itself could not have pried away a specific number of delegates. But both efforts involved the hope of shaking things up.

The Kennedy strategist contended that Mr. Carter would have been better off to have given way two months ago on the question of binding delegates, to avoid giving Sen. Kennedy a battleground. The Carter forces took such an approach yesterday when they abandoned their opposition to a rule offered by the Kennedy side that

would require presidential candidates to state in writing their acceptance and reservations about the platform.

The whole issue of psychological lifts, momentum and bandwagons is an exercise in dimly remembered history, of course. No one really knows how a largely unboasted convention would sway or roll since there has not been a multi-ballot convention since 1952.

That question can be rendered academic if Mr. Carter wins, but platform issues will remain. They will no longer be tools with which Sen. Kennedy might win the nomination, and instead they will revert to questions of principle, questions that Sen. Kennedy, at least, takes more seriously than many of his or Mr. Carter's advisers.

And there are the questions, he indicated yesterday, that he takes seriously enough to decide the question whether he will back Mr. Carter in the fall if Mr. Carter is nominated.

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# Ethical Problems Delay New Prenatal Tests in U.S.

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (WP) — A sensitive new prenatal test that could detect spine and brain defects before infants will be born into the world is being delayed in the United States for at least five years because of moral and ethical dilemmas.

Federal health officials say the procedure could reduce death and disability among newborn infants if it were available routinely for years.

"It raises so many moral, ethical, legal, economic and medical questions, more even than heart transplants,"

## Increased Testing

If the first blood test is positive, it is followed by another. If that, too, is positive, an ultrasound "photo"

of the fetus is made, and finally an amniocentesis, or tap of the amniotic fluid surrounding the baby.

AFP testing is already on the increase. Perhaps 50,000 women will take advantage of it this year.

But rushed into use, then misused or inappropriately used, the testing could cause as many human problems as it avoids. The testing may occasionally produce a false reading, possibly inducing a parent to abort a normal child.

Like other prenatal tests, this one means that parents who use it must decide whether to carry a deformed fetus to term.

"Our association feels this test should be available," says Carol Bucholz of East Rockaway, N.Y., the mother of an afflicted youngster and an official of the Spina Bifida Association. "But we also feel there should be understanding and help for those who choose to have their children."

## Used in Britain

This testing is already being done on 40 to 50 percent of all pregnant women in Britain, and the figure probably will be near 100 percent in a year or two. With its government health system and calmer views on malpractice and abortion, Britain has managed to avoid problems.

Spina bifida and anencephaly occur in less than two births per 1,000, about as often as the better-known Down's syndrome, or mongolism. All anencephalic babies and some with spina bifida die quickly. Many affected children lead institutionalized lives because of their extensive physical and often mental crippling.

About 20 percent of spina bifida children may be normal, with help, and others can be helped by surgery and education.

These facts were reported at a recent three-day conference here on AFP testing. The meeting was sponsored by the new National Center for Health Care Technology, as its first exercise in gathering doctors to consider valuable yet worrisome new methods so practitioners can decide what to do about them.

Dr. Seymour Perry, the center's director, and others described the problems:

• Amniocentesis, the final confirmation, has been pronounced

generally safe by U.S. officials. But British doctors think it may produce some ill effects in mother or baby in from 1 percent to 2.5 percent of cases.

• From 1974 to 1978, three to five British AFP tests and follow-ups per 1,000 were false positives. With such an indicator, the most common decision by parents would be to abort a normal fetus, which means a normal fetus would die.

• New methods may reduce false positive results.

• Parents may sue if defective testing produces a false positive. Or they may sue if they have a defective child, and their doctor hadn't offered the tests.

• An AFP test costs up to \$35, amniocentesis up to \$525 and the whole array of tests may cost nearly \$800.

• Nationally, routine testing could cost as much as \$125 million. But a federal study says savings could be twice that, including \$50 million a year otherwise needed for custodial care of disabled children.

The Food and Drug Administration expects to propose regulations soon to permit the sale of a medical test kit to doctors, under specific conditions.

# Carter Sees Election Move By Khomeini

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (LAT) — President Carter said yesterday that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini may try to influence the outcome of the U.S. presidential election by holding the 52 U.S. hostages in Iran until after the November vote.

Mr. Carter made the comment after being asked on television whether he believed that the hostages would be freed if Ronald Reagan, the Republican presidential nominee, were elected.

Although Mr. Carter said he did not think the outcome of the election would have any direct effect on the hostages, he said: "We have had intelligence reports from quite early this year that the Ayatollah Khomeini may be considering holding the hostages until after our election in order to try to influence Americans in how they voted. I don't know if that's an accurate report or not."

## Pakistan to Probe Death of Prisoner

KARACHI, Pakistan, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — The military government of Sind province has ordered an investigation into the death during custody of a leftist student leader, a government statement said today.

The investigation follows allegations by his friends that Nazir Abbas, 23, was tortured and a statement by a member of his family that there were bullet wounds in his body. He was arrested on July 29 with four other student leaders and trade union officials and was alleged to have taken part in clandestine and subversive activities.

# Pinochet Announces Vote in Proposed Constitution

By John Enders

SANTIAGO, Aug. 11 (WP) — A proposed constitution, the full text of which has not yet been made public, will be submitted to a national plebiscite, on Sept. 11, the 20th anniversary of the military rule that ended democratic rule in the country, President Augusto Pinochet announced last night.

Pinochet said the governing body had added last-minute changes to the draft constitution, which will allow the armed forces, still under his presidency, to off congressional elections until 1990 and rule for 16 more years.

Speaking on national television, Pinochet said the new constitution, if approved, will go into effect six months after the election that he would remain in office as an eight-year presidential term.

He said, however, that he would not be re-elected in 1989 to be approved plebiscite and govern until 1997. Pinochet said the full text of the constitution would be published by

# French Suspend Detective Over Bologna Visit

PARIS, Aug. 11 (AP) — A French detective who has been questioned about the railway station bombing in Bologna, Italy, has been suspended from duty because of alleged rightist activities, Interior Ministry sources revealed today.

The suspension of Inspector Paul Durand of France's internal security police apparently does not mean he is suspected of being directly involved in the bombing that killed 80 persons.

Italian police said last Friday that Inspector Durand was in Italy in recent months and stopped in Bologna. The Italians reportedly asked French police to ask him what he did in Italy and whom he saw.

Apparently the action against the 25-year-old inspector resulted from his activities in the European National Action Federation, an alliance of French, Italian and Spanish neo-fascists.

## 4 Die in Swedish Plant

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 11 (AP) — Four workers at a chemical plant in the Swedish port of Helsingborg were killed and one was wounded by a powerful explosion today.

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## On Nuclear Deterrence

From the start of the nuclear age, two conceptions of strategy have vied. *Deterrence*, emphasized by the United States through the years of its clear strategic preponderance, threatens all-out war against any Soviet nuclear attack or ultra-high-risk non-nuclear challenge. Behind this strategy lies the premise that the way to make nuclear war unthinkable is to rule out in advance that any Soviet nuclear-level threat — large or small, against the United States or an ally — would be met by a less than total U.S. response.

But some strategists have always wondered about deterrence. They have feared that, with the advent of strategic parity or perhaps a Soviet advantage or the prospect of one, the Kremlin might not be deterred, or U.S. allies might not think they would be. They have feared, too, that the growing Soviet capacity to destroy U.S. land-based missiles in the ground might embolden Moscow to attempt a first strike on the silos and then sit back and dare Washington to open a counter-city nuclear exchange. They have argued for a war-fighting strategy to spare the United States such a "suicide or surrender" choice. Behind this strategy lies the premise that it is not the size but the certainty of a nuclear response that would actually deter Moscow, and that the threat of a total response to a limited challenge, or to a challenge in disadvantageous circumstances, is simply not credible.

This is the context in which to assess President Carter's reported new directive to the Pentagon to make certain changes in the direction of a war-fighting strategy. The changes evidently involve less targeting on Soviet cities and more targeting on Soviet military forces and political and military

command centers. The new directive is said to take into account the political fact of widespread doubts that, in a condition of Soviet parity and perhaps parity-plus, the United States would put its cities at risk by aiming at Soviet cities: to gain credibility, you aim at military targets and you let that be known. The directive also reflects the technical fact that both great powers are well along in developing the capacity to destroy each other's missiles in the ground. In these matters, once you have a certain capability, it customarily follows that you change your declared strategy in order to use it.

If it all sounds unreal, that is because it is. No nuclear weapon has been fired in anger since World War II. The destructive power of nuclear weapons makes demands upon the imagination that are very difficult to fit back into reality. It is impossible for a country that possesses nuclear weapons not to be preoccupied with how it would use them in a crisis, but it is a fair question whether any strategy conceived in the calm would guide decisions in the storm — though strategy certainly does affect the building of forces, the planning of their employment, the foreign policy of which they are a central part, and other pre-crisis preparations. It is all of these, apparently, that Edmund Muskie, who became secretary of state just as the president's directive was being put into final form, wishes now to look over.

Perhaps the best one can hope for is that, whatever this or that directive says, the argument will go on. No riddle is worthier of constant and total attention. The debate may seem and be unreal. The objective is to keep nuclear war unreal.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Millions of U.S. Jobs

President Carter intends to present the United States with a sweeping plan for the renewal of its economy, he told the National Urban League the other day. It is to appear in about a month — perhaps on Labor Day. The president proposes to modernize industries, sharpen their ability to compete abroad and to put "millions of people back to work." That's a large promise. One awaits the details with interest.

The recession and its rising unemployment rate have Mr. Carter very much on the defensive, and he wants to make it clear that he's on the side of economic growth. There's a certain irony to that.

Here's a one-question quiz on recent history: Under which of the last six presidents did the number of jobs in the United States grow most rapidly? Answer: under Mr. Carter. In the three and a half years since January, 1977, employment has expanded precisely twice as fast as it did under President Kennedy, the man who got the United States moving again.

Much of it happened for reasons that are not directly related to the Carter administration and its policies. Some of it is the result of the same miscalculations that have also pushed up the inflation rate over the past three years. But if you consider it fair to blame Mr. Carter for the recession, the same rule of fairness also requires you to give him credit for the level of employment.

How can both employment and the unemployment rate be higher than when Mr. Carter took office? They can because a larger proportion of Americans than ever wants to work. Even now, with the economy approaching the bottom of a recession, a substantially higher proportion of the American adult population is employed than when Mr. Carter took office. The national economy has in fact generated jobs at a very successful pace over these three and a half years. The oddity is that Americans have precisely the opposite impression. Most people seem to think of these years as a time of economic stagnation and slack performance. Growth has indeed been poor by several important measures — but not in terms of jobs.

If economic policy now attempts to protect jobs at any cost, the effect will certainly be higher inflation and less efficiency. Conversely, a policy designed for stable expansion and productivity over the long haul will certainly cost some jobs — at least temporarily. It will mean pushing down employment in industries that are overbuilt, like steel, or that need to produce with less labor, like automobiles. It's going to be necessary to move people out of their accustomed work in mature or declining industries into jobs with better futures. That may well prove to be the hardest and most painful responsibility of economic politics over the next four years.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## No Thanks

Now that was one story, the one on Cambodia, that brought us up short. "Cambodia Thanks U.S. for Help at UN," a recent headline said. The story went on to report that "premier" Khieu Samphan — be now outranks the more notorious Pol Pot, but they are the crowd responsible for the genocide in Cambodia — had warmly thanked the United States for its vote to seat "Democratic Kampuchea" in the UN General Assembly last year. The ingratiating Khieu Samphan indicated that his organization, the old Khmer Rouge, is open to further and even direct U.S. support of a humanitarian, political or military nature.

How is it that these completely discredited and disgusting thugs, whom Jimmy Carter accurately labeled the world's greatest human rights violators in 1978, are extending a bloody hand to the president now? The answer is that by 1979, Soviet-allied Vietnam had invaded Cambodia and installed a puppet named Heng Samrin. The Chinese and the Thais, fearing Soviet pressure and Vietnamese aggression, respectively, were trying to keep the Khmer Rouge resistance alive. The United States, which strongly opposed the invasion, was drawing closer to Peking and wanted to stay close to Thailand. At the United Nations, the Russians sponsored Heng Samrin for the Cambodian seat. The Chinese sponsored "Democratic Kampuchea."

● Holding its nose, the United States backed up the Chinese on the seating issue; the administration still denies recognition to either regime.

Well, the United States gets another crack at the seating question when it comes up for its annual test in the General Assembly next month. That is the time for the United States to cut itself loose from any taint of association with the Khmer Rouge. It is bad enough that the administration, pleading geopolitical cause, took a "technical" stand from which the Khmer Rouge has drawn comfort. There would be some political debts now in sliding off that stand, but that is what should be done. Geopolitically, it has brought the United States no evident gains.

This does not mean that the United States should vote to seat Heng Samrin. He may not be the proven butcher that Pol Pot is, but, being strictly the tool of invaders, he has no higher claim to legitimacy and popular acceptance. The procedure gets complicated on credentials votes, but surely U.S. diplomats can avoid identifying the United States with either of those Cambodian regimes. That leaves open the question of who rightfully represents the Cambodian people. It is a central part of Cambodia's continuing tragedy that, at this moment, no one has been able to establish a fair claim.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 12, 1905

NEW YORK — The Rev. Frank Gunsaulus, of Chicago, gave an explanation in the World to-day of his reported remark comparing Mr. Roosevelt to Christ, that, according to public opinion here, fails to improve the situation much. Rev. Gunsaulus, in explaining his sermon, said: "I was merely describing Christlike qualities, such as steadfastness of purpose, vigor and modesty, and I said that there were only two great men on this earth who displayed these qualities: one was Kaiser Wilhelm. Then I said: 'The only man I know who can compare with the Kaiser is Mr. Roosevelt.' I cannot understand why the words of a poor preacher like myself should find their way all over the world."

### Fifty Years Ago

August 12, 1930

NEW YORK — Rains falling over the weekend in seven of the Middle Western states, have broken America's disastrous drought, although in many instances they came too late to save crops. Although the populace generally welcomes the relief, there is little hope for the farmers, whose losses in crops and livestock are enormous. Fred Olander, president of the National Livestock Exchange in Kansas City, described the drought as a "national calamity." Hundreds of forest fires have broken out in the dry areas. The Red Cross reveals that pellagra, a skin disease, and typhoid have increased. Starvation conditions exist in many homes in Virginia, Kentucky and Arkansas, relief workers report.



## A Party of Hope?

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — Democrats always have a good time, and New York is providing plenty of social and cultural glitter for the delegates. But underneath, the mood is dispirited. Not since 1948, when some party leaders were so gloomy about Harry Truman's chances for re-election that they tried to persuade Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to run in his place, has a Democratic convention met with political expectations so low.

The man who by all signs will win the nomination looks to many like a loser in November. Jimmy Carter is almost an object of political scorn these days. Congressional Democrats are figuring ways to run without his millstone around their necks.

The Democratic mood is not just a fancy. There are solid reasons for thinking that Ronald Reagan will be in the White House next January.

### Running Behind

● Polls show any Democrat running well behind Reagan at this point. The latest Gallup poll, released Sunday, gives Reagan 45 percent, Carter 31 percent, John Anderson 14 percent. Carter's own polls have shown him 16 points behind.

● If the outlook for November is analyzed in terms of electoral votes, it is hard to find a majority for Carter. To have a chance he probably needs California and New York — and defections among liberals and Jewish voters are so great that right now he may be running third in those states.

● The domestic economic situation, usually crucial in U.S. elections, is not likely to brighten by Election Day. Unemployment will probably be higher, near 9 percent, and more businesses will be in trouble.

● Nor can the incumbent count on good news from abroad. The Camp David peace process, Carter's outstanding foreign-policy achievement, is at a dead end. Revolutionary Iran is, if anything, less inclined to release the hostages. The Russians are not leaving Afghanistan.

### A Mistake

It is all very convincing. But it would be a mistake, a great mistake, to assume that the nomination won this week in New York is going to be worthless. His troubles notwithstanding, Jimmy Carter has a fair chance of winning the election.

The argument for Carter's chance is not based on his magic as a candidate. It is often said that he may not be much good at governing but he is a great campaigner. The 1976 record does not support that proposition. Carter made many mistakes, running downhill so fast after the convention that he almost blew a 30-point lead.

What matters is the negatives on the other side. They were hard to see in the love feast between Reagan and the Republican Party in Detroit, but they are there.

First, Republican economics remain highly suspect to working people. The ghost of Herbert Hoover has not been laid to rest by the new conservative talk of "supply side" economics — the theory that we can best help the disadvantaged not by focusing on their needs but adopting tax and other incentives to expand the national economic pie.

### Painless

The approach sounds painless as Reagan expounds it to urban and black audiences. But an underlying suspicion remains in those audiences — a doubt about Republicans and big business — and it will be

intensified as the economic debate goes past generalities. Will working people like a tax-cut scheme that saves them \$200 and saves Ronald Reagan and others in his bracket many thousands?

The Republicans will also encounter skepticism when they talk of raising defense spending, cutting taxes and balancing the budget all at once. People do not believe in miracles, and Carter will not have a hard time ridiculing that proposition.

Second, there is a sleeper issue for the Democrats in women's rights. The Republican platform took a hard line against abortion and refused to support the Equal Rights Amendment. Analysts spoke then of a new national mood, conservative on these questions, "pro-family." But the feelings are by no means all on one side.

Nearly half of American women now work outside their homes. The United States is a country of two-job families: an enormous social change in less than a generation. And a very large number of those families, irrespective of their politics, are going to resent and resist anything that looks like a move to put women back in the status of subservient homemaker.

So the deeper attitudinal surveys are beginning to show. Reagan is vulnerable on the so-called family issue. The Republican platform troubles some working women and their husbands. Mrs. Arlene Brown, an unemployed automobile worker, told Francis X. Clines of The New York Times: "These are two-income families, the only way to survive in the middle class nowadays in this country. They [men] want the wife's salary and rights to measure up."

There have to be serious public doubts about Reagan, or he would have a far larger edge after his convention. And there are doubts about Anderson among his supporters. In the end, the alternative to Reagan is likely, for most voters, to be Carter.

It is much too early to make any firm predictions: No one should ever forget how long U.S. campaigns are, and how much can change. Voters are unhappy with Carter's performance as president. But the election is a choice not of the ideal but of the possible.

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## Jamaica as a David Vs. Phantom Goliath

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Of all the myths of U.S. power nourished in the halcyon days of a U.S. "empire," none grew taller than the conviction that the United States could and did cut down uppity foreign regimes at will.

The wings of the CIA have been clipped in recent years and presidents are slower to authorize, and legislators to approve, covert operations. But the myth lingers on. Especially in the Third World, and on the American left, belief remains widespread in the CIA's bent for "destabilization." The term entered the political lexicon to describe the campaign against Chile's Salvador Allende, killed in a coup in 1973.

Take, now Jamaica. Allegations of a CIA destabilization effort have become a standard part of the political dialogue on that troubled Caribbean island. It is stated as though it needs no further proving that the Ford administration tried, though it failed, to block the re-election of Michael Manley in 1976.

### Sympathy

The Carter administration's open sympathy for Manley's program of "democratic socialism" has made it hard to claim that Jimmy Carter is trying to block Manley's current re-election campaign. Manley has sometimes been willing to go on the record and take Carter off the hook in this regard — and sometimes not.

But a bizarre theory has sprouted according to which former CIA hands, rogue elements embittered perhaps by having lost their jobs, are still playing their old tricks, or are being manipulated by the Jamaican opposition or U.S. right-wingers, or something.

Manley himself freely uses the loaded term "destabilization" to explain the difficulties besetting Jamaica — and his re-election campaign.

Why, it is asked, did the CIA Jamaica station chief, whose home was shot up at 2:30 a.m. one morning last month after a U.S. anti-CIAnik exposed him, wait until the opening of normal business at 8:30 a.m. to inform the Jamaican police? Could it have been because the fellow had his own house shot up?

### Aid Suspended

For the record, I was unable to reach the man in question, and the CIA dismissed as "ridiculous" the suggestion that a station chief had shot up his own house.

Why, it is further asked, has the United States suspended new aid projects in Jamaica if not in echo of Richard Nixon's anti-Allende directive to "make the economy scream"?

The answer, I believe, falls short of a conspiracy. The aid people

have been under congressional pressure mobilized by Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., who has long challenged Manley's socialist pro-Cuba policies and his use of aid. Schweiker has further roiled the waters — at the State Department, by the way, as in Jamaica — by championing the expropriation claim of a Delaware businessman named John Rollins.

Why has the recent rate of private U.S. investment on the island tumbled off? Again, the answer, I think, is innocent enough. Investors, seeing the turmoil and aware that a turn-of-point election is something up, are pausing to see what comes next.

### Fears Reply

Manley fears a replay of Cuba with himself in the role of Salvador Allende, he told me the other day while he was briefly in Washington.

He sees himself being punished for his attempt to put Jamaica in the nonaligned column, with Cuba in its economic policies and its international orientation. "We are trying to develop democratically, but we are paying a bit of a price," he said.

It is virtually an article of faith among U.S. leftists that U.S. "imperialism" is doing in Jamaica, a socialist. Third World "imperialism" is doing in Jamaica, a socialist. Sympathetic echoes of this have been heard from the congressional Black Caucus — Jamaica's mostly black.

But another explanation strikes me as more plausible. Manley held attempt since 1972 to restore the Jamaican economy has coincided with brutal upheavals in the world economy.

Facing re-election now, Manley shrinks from telling his constituents whose expectations have been dashed. He is in some measure responsible for making Jamaica the poorest country in the world with declining growth for seven straight years.

### Blame on U.S.

Instead, the blame has been laid on the United States, or rather since the United States is popular in Jamaica and is the home of a million Jamaicans — on the great showy institutions through which U.S. power is often thought to be wielded in the Third World: the CIA and, on the economic side, the International Monetary Fund.

In short, Manley may have the best of both worlds. The power of the CIA is not, I think, against him. But the myth of the CIA provides a key element in his political strategy. He is David with a phantom Goliath.

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## Subversion by Aristotle

By Flora Lewis

PRAGUE — Question: Why is it a threat to the ruling Communists here to lecture on the ideas of Aristotle?

Answer (according to ex-Marxist philosopher Julius Tomin, who tried and got into serious trouble): "Marxism is the only philosophy that sought to move the whole world, and it led to revolutions with so much bloodshed, hunger, atrocities, distress, that the people who finally won said 'never again.' They were determined to immobilize all ideas because they might lead to more terrible changes. So thought is frozen."

### Stay Away

Tomin, a slight, intense man who has been impassioned by ideas ever since the youthful discovery of Leo Tolstoy and Mohandas K. Gandhi, has been one of the organizers of the "underground university" in Prague. Professors came from Oxford to lecture on Aristotle and Plato in his tiny walk-up apartment, students gathered once a week, and the police regularly intervened.

Now, he is preparing to leave for Britain with his wife and two teenage sons, who are denied higher education in Czechoslovakia because of their father's views. The regime has authorized him to go abroad for five years, no doubt hoping he will stay away.

That is the policy now, to encourage emigration of those who speak out. But Tomin said he really wants to return because he feels that the spread of knowledge and communication among his people as well as with the West are the only way to break through the basic problems.

Although he spent a year in the United States in 1969-70, his mental odyssey has already been much longer, leading him stage by stage into acceptance of Marxism, an attempt to reform it, and rejection of what he has come to see as a deadening system that deliberately shuts off intellectual inquiry and emptied the ideology that spawned it. "The regime no longer wants to reach people's minds; on the contrary," he said.

When he returned to Prague, he decided to check his theories in practice and spent five years as an ordinary worker in an electric power plant. He found the proletariat had completely turned off ideology, and after Soviet tanks restored their own kind of order in 1968, turned off ideas, period.

So Tomin devoted his mind to the classics and prepared a paper on Aristotle that he finally got to the official Institute of Philosophy. It could not be presented there, because the director told him, "according to the division of labor worked out in the plan [for the Eastern bloc] we won't get to the Greeks until 1990." A single paper in the meantime would be "disruptive," as even senior members of the institute had to keep a notebook on all they read and the director checked and signed it every week to make sure studies were proceeding in an "orderly way."

"You see," Tomin said after the absurd story, "everything has to be controlled, but it isn't the ideology that controls any more, it's just the notebook."

**Absence of Ideology**  
Talks with Soviet authorities in Moscow had produced a striking absence of ideology. Discussing such things as Soviet-U.S. relations and Afghanistan, the Russians spoke only about national security and the superpower balance and behavior among states, not even bothering to bring up revolutionary goals and the evils of capitalism and imperialism that usually dominated conversations just a few years ago.

There is much evidence now to support the thesis that where Communism is dead as a force of conviction, although some Czechoslovak officials make a point of professing their faith, "Opening your umbrella even before it rains in Moscow" is the way other Czechs put it. Mostly, the ideology serves as the claim for the right to rule "in the name of the workers" without a mandate.

Rudolf Slansky, the 45-year-old dissident son of the Czechoslovak Communist leader who was hanged after a spectacular Stalinist purge trial, considers Khrushchev the last who truly believed. But, he says, the Russians and their minions need a live, supporting ideology, and sooner or later they will have to develop one to keep going. That is his main hope for eventual reforms to humanize the system.

**Human Spirit**  
He is probably right. The exclusive exercise of power isn't a sturdy enough foundation for rule in the long run. Anti-Communism is as sterile an ideology as Communism itself. There's nothing like some state against bow-crowd open communications and the free play of ideas — new and old — are to the preservation of human spirit and tolerable government, even with all the flaws that make democracy only better than all the others, as Churchill noted.

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## Welfare Minister in the Welfare State, Denmark's Bjerregaard Tries to Trim

By Frank J. Prial  
COPENHAGEN (NYT) — Ritt Bjerregaard, almost alone in Denmark will say, "could be the next prime minister."

"That's some nonsense those press people at the Foreign Ministry put out," says Miss Bjerregaard, pretending to be upset. "I really must talk to them about it."

Whatever turn Miss Bjerregaard's career takes, the present premier, Anker Jørgensen, deserves a lot of the credit if she ends up replacing him. He hired her, dismissed her and hired her again.

Miss Bjerregaard, considered some to be the most powerful member of the Cabinet, is social affairs minister in a country where "social affairs" mean the larger part of every citizen's life. Denmark is the quintessential welfare state, and the job of the 39-year-old Miss Bjerregaard is to administer that system.

**Reduce, Not Administer**

"Administer" may not be the right word," she said. "My job is to reduce it." At a time when Denmark is rethinking its social-welfare philosophy, she says, "We are committed to our way of life and our form of government. The question is, can we afford it? And the answer is, no, not the way we could in the past."

One of three women among

the 18 ministers in the Social Democratic government, Miss Bjerregaard has been in the Cabinet on and off since 1973, twice as education minister.

Sent to France as education minister in 1978 to lobby for a permanent Danish representative on the staff of Unesco, Miss Bjerregaard initially made little headway with the UN agency's bureaucracy. Dames pride themselves on being unimpeachable people, and Miss Bjerregaard set herself up in a modest hotel and went about her business quietly. But she quickly realized that this was neither the Parisian nor the Unesco style, so she took a suite in the Ritz Hotel and began entertaining the people she wanted to impress.

Denmark got the Unesco post and a Copenhagen newspaper got a copy of Miss Bjerregaard's hotel bill. "The head minister of education slept in a Paris cost about \$800 a night," the headline said, plunging the minister and her boss, Mr. Jørgensen, into deep hot water.

**Refused to Pay Back**

"I had gone off to China on a trip when the story broke, and he had difficulty reaching me," she said of the premier. "He asked me to pay back \$4,000. I refused, so I got fired."

Last fall the government fell during a budget fight and Mr. Jørgensen was asked to form a new Cabinet. One of the first

people he brought in was Miss Bjerregaard.

Miss Bjerregaard, who is married to a history teacher, is a native of Copenhagen. "I grew up in a laboring-class neighborhood," she said. "My parents were Marxist-oriented, I guess, but I was always a Social Democrat."

Her path to public office was a typical one for woman politicians: teaching, involvement in the national teachers' organization, election to the Copenhagen city council and in 1971, when she was 30, Parliament. She was first named education minister in 1973.

**Re-elected**

After being dismissed over the Paris controversy, she was re-elected to Parliament with the second highest vote of anyone running that year. "After I got through working over our welfare system, I don't think I will be so popular," she said.

Miss Bjerregaard recently made headlines again by pointing out that a disproportionate part of the welfare budget goes to prolonging the lives of the terminally ill. She caused an uproar by noting that as much as 50 percent of the budget for hospitals is spent on keeping a minute portion of the population, less than 1 percent, alive for another two or three weeks, as she put it.

"The reaction was, well, strong," she said. "People asked,



Ritt Bjerregaard

'Are we now going to have a politician decide whether we should live or not?' All medical and hospital bills — and all funeral bills too — are paid by the government."

The minister for social affairs has a list of tough questions she plans to ask her countrymen: Should the rich get the same pensions as the poor? They do now. Should kindergarten cost the same for rich children as for poor? They do now.

"It's going to be tough," she said. "It's a lot easier not to give than to take away something the people already have."

## Soviet Feminism: New Worry for the KGB

Tatiana Mamonova's Journal Brought Her a Luxury Trip Into Exile

By Robert G. Kaiser  
VIENNA (WP) — For Tatiana Mamonova to become an ardent feminist inside the Soviet Union, two conditions had to be met: She needed a passionate sense that Soviet society oppresses women as well as an opportunity to meet foreign writers and read foreign feminist literature.

Mrs. Mamonova had both, and the combination created a new kind of Soviet activist. This new strain of nonconformity so alarmed the authorities that last month Mrs. Mamonova and two other feminists from Leningrad were abruptly shipped into involuntary exile.

It was no ordinary trip out of the Soviet Union. The authorities provided a private jet for Mrs. Mamonova and her family, her former colleague Tatiana Gorisheva, and Natasha Malachovskaya, another activist and contributor to an unofficial journal they produced who had earlier applied to emigrate to Israel.

"They served us wine, black caviar and chocolate on the plane," Mrs. Mamonova said with evident wonderment that such luxuries would be squandered on troublemakers.

**Plans for Olympics**

Their expulsion occurred the very day the Olympics opened in Moscow, a coincidence that was — as the Russians themselves like to say — no coincidence. In her own words, Tatiana Mamonova had grandiose plans for exploiting the Olympics. She hoped to use foreign

visitors as a source of information on feminism abroad, and as conduits for information she and her colleagues would provide on feminist activities inside the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Mamonova and the other feminist activists of Leningrad had no direct connection to the well-known political dissidents who have attracted the most publicity during the last 15 years. They did not know Andrei Sakharov or Anatoli Shcharansky. Instead they lived in a world of their own making, albeit a world that depended heavily on occasional foreign connections.

The Leningrad feminists produced an unofficial journal that they called an almanac. They titled it "Woman and Russia," and they published two issues during the last seven months. That meant they assembled material from a number of writers and typed it all up in 10 individual copies for private distribution and retyping.

To Westerners exposed for many years to the concerns of contemporary feminists, the articles in this underground almanac contain little that is new or startling.

**Paris Publication**

The first issue of the almanac reached a feminist publishing house in Paris, which speedily translated much of it into French. This sudden international fame transformed the Leningrad feminists from lonely figures to international celebrities. It also transformed their relations with the Leningrad KGB.

As a young woman, Mrs. Mamonova had worked for official organizations, including a three-year stint as an editor on a Leningrad literary magazine. She even tried to write about women's issues. "Feminism doesn't exist in our country," she said with a grin, "but from time to time 'women's problems' are permitted to appear."

She quit that job and began supporting herself, a husband and a young son by selling her own watercolor paintings. Most of her sales were to foreigners, particularly diplomats. The foreigners she met as an artist introduced Mrs. Mamonova to new ideas and gave her foreign publications to read — she is able to read French and German.

She discovered in French newspapers, she says, the Western-style feminist movement. Last fall the first edition of the almanac appeared in Leningrad. It was edited by Mrs. Mamonova and two women who are both now in Vienna, Julia Voznesenskaya and Ms. Gorisheva, and by a "collective" of other women, some of whom remain in the Soviet Union and hope to continue producing the journal.

An enthusiastic participant in the project slipped a copy of the first edition to an American tourist in

Leningrad, from whom Soviet customs retrieved it. This led to Mrs. Mamonova's first encounter with the Leningrad KGB last November.

"They called me in and gave me warnings," she recalled. "They talked about my son." The KGB also impressed her with its efficiency. The investigators had determined that she was a key editor of the almanac, although her name appeared only as the author of several poems.

After the translation of the almanac appeared in France, Mrs. Mamonova had no further direct contact with the KGB. But her life changed. Police came to her neighbors in a large, communal apartment in Leningrad and asked them to keep an eye on Mrs. Mamonova and her husband, Genpady Shikarov.

Under the pressure of the KGB, she adopted traditional dissident tactics. She and her colleagues drafted an open appeal to world opinion and the Soviet leadership asking for greater respect for the provisions of the Helsinki accords that call for free exchange of ideas.

In the best Russian intellectual tradition, while this struggle with the authorities was continuing, Mrs. Mamonova and her colleagues were quarreling among themselves about what course their new feminism should take. Two of the almanac's original editors favored tying the new feminism to Christianity, but Mrs. Mamonova believed that "modern feminism and Christianity are incompatible."

This disagreement led to a split. The pair left the almanac and established their own underground journal, "Mary."

On July 10 the passport office telephoned to announce that "on July 13 you and your family will be leaving the country."

A few days later her husband heard from the army — he would be called up on July 18 for three months of training. This raised the prospect that he might be sent to Afghanistan or even killed in an "accident," Mrs. Mamonova said.

"I had the most modest goals," Mrs. Mamonova said. "I simply wanted to tell Soviet women about the movement, and to give them a chance to express their opinions."

## Russia Calls Bonn Policy Key to Europe Stability

MOSCOW, Aug. 11 (AP) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Alexei Kosygin have called West Germany's efforts toward East-West détente the decisive factor for stability in Europe, Tass reported today.

Tass said that the Kremlin leaders had sent a message to West German President Karl Carstens and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt marking the 10th anniversary of the Soviet-West German treaty, which initiated Bonn's détente-oriented "Ostpolitik."

The treaty has served as "a durable foundation for the normalizing and developing of relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany," the message said.

Also, it said, the signing of the treaty on Aug. 12, 1970, was "an important stage in the radical improvement of the entire situation in Europe, in establishing relaxation of tensions as the governing trend of international development."

**Soviet Envoy to Burma**

MOSCOW, Aug. 11 (AP) — Vladimir Kuznetsov, a 64-year-old career diplomat, has been appointed the Soviet ambassador to Burma, Pravda reported today.

In their official message, Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Kosygin said that the consistent continuation of such a policy was now "the decisive factor for stability in Europe, a pledge of durable and lasting peace on our continent." They added that this was convincingly confirmed by last month's Soviet-West German summit talks in Moscow.

Meanwhile, East German Communist Party chief Erich Honecker arrived today in the Soviet Union for a brief rest, Tass said. It was expected that Mr. Honecker, like other East European leaders earlier this summer, would meet with Mr. Brezhnev at the Soviet president's villa in Crimea.

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## S. Report Criticizes Evacuation Plans for Nuclear Plant Accidents

By Ben A. Franklin  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (NYT) — After a six-week delay imposed by the White House, a gloomy report has been released on the status of nuclear emergency planning. The report, which is the first of a series, says that the federal government's current approach to local, state and federal radiological emergency response plans and preparedness "is not clear that the long-term needs for preparedness will be met without resolution of the funding responsibilities."

The report says, "There are many gaps in coverage and in timeliness of funding."

It says that "little of the needed support facilities such as communications equipment and the public alerting and notification system are actually in place."

**Alternatives**

In a comment on alternatives to the difficulties of large and speedy evacuations, the report equates other possible measures to deal with a nuclear accident with wartime civil defense, including bomb shelters — an emotion-laden idea that the nuclear industry would be unlikely to promote.

Emergency plans in New York, Connecticut and Illinois are given guarded praise in the report, which was written largely in May. Twelve nuclear stations are under special study by the agency to predict evacuation times because of high population density within a 10-mile radius.

The delay in issuing the report

"was no big deal," according to Frank Press, the president's chief science adviser. Mr. Press said that a heavy workload delayed a review of the report in the President's Office of Science and Technology Policy. He said this had kept it from submission to President Carter until July 30, a month after it was completed by the emergency management agency, which is the former Civil Defense office.

Agency officials were told by aides in Mr. Press' office that, until the president read the report, it was not for public release. It was distributed Friday without fanfare.

The report was requested by Mr. Carter last December. That was nine months after uncertainty about the gravity of the March, 1979, accident at Three Mile Island touched off a poorly organized "voluntary" evacuation of thousands of residents near Harrisburg, Pa.

That "recommended" evacuation of women and young children within a five-mile radius disclosed the chaos that would have ensued had

the 300,000 people who live within a 10-mile radius of the stricken nuclear power plant been formally ordered out by Gov. Richard Thornburgh. U.S. nuclear technicians were urging him to do so at the time.

In last-minute preparations for the larger evacuation that never came, it was discovered, for example, that none of the affected Pennsylvania counties had enough ambulances available or on call to transport the nonambulatory ill and aged in hospitals and nursing homes.

**'Hot Line' Fails**

Last month, Pennsylvania held a simulated drill of a revised Three Mile Island evacuation plan — a "table-top exercise" without public participation — that appeared to confirm a conclusion in the report that the emergency management agency was less than satisfied with the actual preparedness at any level, federal, state or local.

For one thing, a new "hot-line" telephone circuit from the Three Mile Island control room to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in Washington failed to work for several hours in the critical early stages of the rapidly developing accident scenario. In addition, the malfunction also continuously rang all available hot-line connections to other reactors around the nation, preempting them had there been a real emergency elsewhere.

And in Harrisburg, the state office of radiological protection had so hastily scanned the simulation script that it recommended evacuation hours early, while the staged accident at Three Mile Island was still developing.

Annual emergency evacuation exercises are now required at all 73 nuclear plants in the United States; state officials must be capable of sounding an emergency alert within 15 minutes of a "risk event" at every nuclear plant, and then carry out an evacuation with precision.

## MILAN TRADE FAIR April 14-23

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- September 10-23 ITALY 80 - International Exhibition of Office Furniture, Machines and Appliances
- September 10-24 20th International Furniture Salon
- September 10-24 20th Italian Furniture Salon
- September 10-24 5th EUROCLUCE - International Lighting Salon
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- October 6-8 MAS ESTIVO 80 - International Market of Sporting and Camping Equipment
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- October 12-24 42nd MIPEL - International Film, TV, Bin and Documentary Market
- October 12-24 INTERSAN - International Orthopaedic Exhibition - Medical Supplies - Surgical Instruments and Equipment - Equipment for Hospitals - Physiotherapeutic Appliances - Contraception - Hygiene Articles for Infants
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- October 25-27 12th MIPEL - International Exhibition of Braids and Pestry-Making Machinery, Equipment and Products
- October 28-30 ANTIMONUMENTO 80 - 8th International Exhibition-Conference of Techniques, Machinery and Equipment for Water and Air Purification, Soil Decontamination, Waste Disposal and Noise Control
- October 31-November 4 EXPO COMMERCE 80 - 15th International Exhibition of Commerce Equipment
- October 31-November 4 EXPO TURISMO 80 - 15th International Tourism, Hotel and Catering Equipment Exhibition
- October 31-November 4 SIRC 80 - 5th Italian Exhibition of Community Restoration
- October 31-November 4 International Pottery and Ice-Cream Exhibition
- October 31-November 4 G.B.E. - 10th European Drinks Exhibition
- October 31-November 4 SIPRAL - 10th Food Products Exhibition
- November 11-15 MAC 80 - 22th International Exhibition of Chemical Analysis, Research and Laboratory Control Equipment and Appliances
- November 17-23 PLAST 80 - International Plastics and Rubber Exhibition
- November 24-25 MOVINT 80 - 1st Industrial Handling Exhibition (Means - Systems - Components)
- December 4-8 2nd National Do-It-Yourself Hobby Exhibition
- January 5-8 ESMA EUROTRICOT - European Hosiery and Knitwear Exhibition
- January 22-27 CHIBI-CAI 81 - International Salon of Gift Articles, Fancy Goods, Biscuits, Pottery, Requisites and Pottery
- January 22-27 CATT 81 - International Salon of Stationery, Paper, Paper and Cardboard Products, Educational Supplies
- January 27-February 2 19th International Toy Show
- February 12-17 MACCE PRIMAVERA 81 - International Exhibition of Household Goods, Glass and Chandeliers, Silverware, Gift Articles and Home Quality Goods
- March (to be announced) Ready-Made Clothing Exhibition
- March 7-7 22nd International Exhibition-Conference: Heating - Air-Conditioning - Refrigeration - Sanitary Installations - Bathroom Accessories - Ceramic Glazed Tiles
- March 8-11 MACCE INTERNALE 81 - International Market of Sporting and Camping Equipment
- March 13-18 9th International Exhibition of Cinema, Photo, Optics and Audio-Visual Media
- March 25-28 17th COMIS-PEL - International Fur Salon
- March 28-30 MIPEL - Leather Goods Manufacturers Exhibition
- March 27-31 MIPEL - Leather Goods Wholesalers Exhibition
- March 28 - April 2 GIT - International Tourist Exchange

For further information write to: Fiera di Milano, Largo Dossena 1, 20121 Milano (Italy). Tel. 331990 FAX 1, Phone (02) 345321.

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**BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**

**Airlines Expect U.S. Approval on New Merger**

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ) — Executives of Western Air Lines and Continental Airlines said they "fully expect" the recent drastic deterioration in the industry's financial health and the increase in airline competition to spur the Civil Aeronautics Board to reverse its July 1979, stand and approve the newly proposed combination announced Friday.

The merger proposal would create the seventh-largest U.S. airline in terms of revenue. Western had 1979 revenues of \$932 million, slightly greater than Continental's \$928 million. Proposed terms call for each Western share to be exchanged for a share of a new company, Western & Continental Corp., while each Continental share would be worth 1.165 shares.

Wall Street analysts have suggested that a merger of the two makes special sense because they operate similar aircraft and have Los Angeles bases. Alvin Feldman, Continental's chief executive officer, said he expected that his talks with another airline about a possible merger probably would be broken off. Sources identify the third airline as Braniff.

**Ciba-Geigy to Market Silverless Negatives**

PARAMUS, N.J., Aug. 11 (Reuters) — Ciba-Geigy says that researchers at its photographic subsidiary have produced black and white film with silverless negatives. It said silver is used in the new film but is released during processing and so can be recycled and reused.

The new film is called Ilford KP1 400. Together with its processing chemicals, it will be introduced at the Photokina exhibition in Cologne in September and marketed first in West Germany.

**Danish Company Suspends Debt Payments**

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — Burmeister & Wain, parent company of the Danish industrial group of the same name, announced today the suspension of payments to creditors after two of them had petitioned the firm for bankruptcy.

A spokesman for the firm said it has debts of 110 million kroner (about \$20 million).

The period of suspension of payments will be used to make arrangements with the creditors, the spokesman said. He added that the move by the parent company does not affect the recently reconstituted Burmeister & Wain shipbuilding concern.

**Australia Expediting Sale of Ranger Shares**

CANBERRA, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — The government announced today that it plans to amend Australia's Atomic Energy Act to expedite the sale of its 50-percent share in the Ranger uranium mining project in the Northern Territory to a consortium, Energy Resources of Australia.

EZ Industries and Pektin Walsend each plan to hold a 30.5-percent interest. Uraniumgesellschaft and Rheinische Braunkohlenwerke of West Germany with Saaberg-Interplan of Switzerland will have 15 percent, and four Japanese companies will have 10 percent. The remaining 14 percent will be offered to the Australian public.

Deputy Prime Minister Douglas Anthony said that ERA is well-advanced in negotiations with the prospective overseas equity holders. The government shareholding is valued at about \$150 million.

**Sales Discounts Reintroduced for BL Cars**

LONDON, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — State-owned British Leyland has reduced the prices of most of its cars in an effort to increase its share of the domestic market, which fell to 13.18 percent in June.

The discounts, to be available for about two months, range from £100 on the Mini 850 to £500 on the Princess and Dolomite. Earlier in the year BL offered discounts that lifted its market share from 15 to 23 percent.

Shortened hours at several plants have reduced stocks to an acceptable level and the discounts are intended to permit continuing at present production rates, the company said.

**Saudis Pick Bendix for Air Traffic Control**

COLUMBIA, Md., Aug. 11 (AP-DJ) — Bendix Field Engineering, the technical service subsidiary of Bendix Corp., said today it has signed a two-year, \$337-million contract with Saudi Arabia to operate and maintain the air traffic control system.

The contract took effect at the end of last month. Bendix said it has responsibility for staffing, operating and maintaining air traffic control equipment at 31 sites. It agreed to provide engineering help, data processing assistance and procurement services.

**W. Germans Try to Pin Economic Blame**

BONN, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ) — West Germany seems to be playing a juggling game in two parts this month: how deep will the country's economic slowdown be and who is to blame, the central bank or the government.

"It can't be disputed that the economy is developing weakly, that consumers aren't so ready to spend money, and that exports aren't expanding at the same pace as in the first half," Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff said over the weekend.

"Nonetheless, and this is important, the investment intentions of West German companies are remaining at a high level," he said. "This fact gives us cause to expect that we aren't going to experience a recession like 1974 and 1975."

Mr. Lambsdorff's statement was only the latest maintaining that the West German economy is not heading downhill fast. But a week of unusually ominous economic reports or West Germany has prompted efforts at reassurance, coupled with a search for culpability.

In the course of five days, the country was told that its jobless rate increased to 3.7 percent in July, its industrial output fell 3.5 percent in May and June from the previous two-month period, and its new-order index dropped 2.7 percent in June from May.

Then, Ford's Motor's West German subsidiary announced that it was cutting its employment rolls by 1,000 workers immediately.

**Obstacle Cited To W. German Sales in China**

PEKING, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — West Germany faces a big obstacle in getting Chinese contracts because it is one of the few Western countries that does not provide subsidized rates on credits to China, West German sources said here during the visit of Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff.

He arrived in Peking on Saturday with a delegation of businessmen to attend the first meeting of the Sino-West German economic commission established last year to review bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

The sources said Bonn's decision not to offer subsidized credits was in line with its policy of treating the Soviet Union and China on equal terms.

They said the economic commission was to break up into five working groups today covering finance, resources, agriculture, investment and industry.

**British Oil Draws 125 Applications**

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ) — The British Department of Energy announced today that it had received a record 125 applications for licenses for offshore oil exploration in the North Sea under the seventh round of licensing.

Hans Gray, minister of state or energy, said the department hopes to announce the awards before the end of the year.

The applications cover 95 blocks, including 40 from the company nomination area, where the company may choose a particular block from a wide area rather than apply for a block the government has specified.

**Steel Talks Collapse in W. Germany**

DUESSELDORF, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ) — Talks aimed at finding a way to retain a strong form of employee codetermination at Mannesmann, the steel pipe and industrial equipment-making group, broke down today, opening the possibility of labor unrest at the company and within West Germany's steel and metal-working industries.

Rolf Judith, a member of the executive board of the metalworkers union, IG Metall, announced that negotiations aimed at retaining 50-employee and shareholder representation on the Mannesmann supervisory board had failed.

The dispute between Mannesmann management and the union broke out after the company announced plans to reorganize the group in such a way that would take it out of the jurisdiction of a 1951 West German law on codetermination. The law gives 50-board representation to workers and shareholders in the iron and steel industry, with tie-breaking votes cast by a neutral arbiter.

**Merger**

Mannesmann maintains that by merging its steelmaking unit and Mannesmann Rohrenwerke, a pipe-making subsidiary, the group would save about 50 million DM annually. However, the reorganized group would fall under a 1976 codetermination law which gives workers and shareholders on the supervisory board are cast by the chairman, who is selected by shareholders.

In late July, thousands of workers in the steel industry staged short labor stoppages to express their solidarity with demands to retain the special iron and steel industry codetermination at Mannesmann. Union officials had said earlier that if a satisfactory compromise was not reached, further actions are likely, at Mannesmann and throughout the industry.

In Bonn, government sources voiced concern over the failure of Mannesmann and the metalworkers union to come to terms or at least to postpone the argument until after the elections on Oct. 5 for a new West German parliament.

Leading members of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party have said in the past that they may quickly seek legislation preventing any company falling under the codetermination rules for the iron, steel and coal industry, from shedding this obligation.

Such legislation, which would have to be pushed through an extraordinary session of parliament, would probably be opposed by the Free Democratic Party, partner in the governing coalition, causing trouble in the government at an important stage of the election campaign.

**Recession Fears Focus On Bundesbank, Japan**

percent rise recorded this June over June 1979.

It is not the absolute level that becomes important in West Germany, but the extent of change.

This year the worry about the recession has focused on the central bank and the Japanese. That leaves oil-producing countries out of the spotlight.

**Auto Industry**

The only thing that has riled the concern about the central bank is Japan. Specifically, the worries are directed at the weak state of the West German auto industry, particularly as Japanese unions were doubled their market share this year to 9 percent, although at a cost to other importers rather than to West German manufacturers.

The furor about the Japanese has taken on a more general tone recently, mostly due to Mr. Lambsdorff. He said in July, after a trip to Japan, that workers there are extremely industrious and that it would be a good idea for West German workers to work harder.

West German unions have reacted vociferously to insinuations that they are responsible for economic problems and should drop their call for a 35-hour work week.

Eugen Loderer, chairman of the metalworkers union, the country's largest, said that the problem was not that West German unions were too active, but that Japanese unions were not active enough on behalf of their members. He said lack of union activity was one of the most important reasons for Japan's export success.

**British Oil Draws 125 Applications**

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ) — The British Department of Energy announced today that it had received a record 125 applications for licenses for offshore oil exploration in the North Sea under the seventh round of licensing.

**Kuwait Is to Create Diversified Oil Firm**

KUWAIT, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — The Kuwaiti government has approved in principle the creation of a company to engage in oil refining, petrochemical industries and transport of petroleum products.

A government spokesman told reporters that the company would operate outside Kuwait, but he did not say where it would be based.

**Banks Call In Korvettes Loans**

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ) — Lenders have dealt a severe blow to Korvettes, the chronically ailing U.S. retailer, that could also affect its former owner, Arlen Realty & Development Corp.

On Friday, three major banks and an insurance company demanded immediate repayment of \$55 million in loans to Korvettes.

The loans were called, one of the banks said, because the previous day Korvettes' parent company, Agache-Willett of France, rejected a restructuring of the loans that was negotiated in June by Korvettes' chairman, Joseph Ris. The disagreement precipitated his resignation on Thursday.

**Denies Liability**

Korvettes' lenders have asserted that Arlen, a financially troubled real estate company, still is responsible for Korvettes' debts, even though Arlen sold the discount chain in April, 1979. Arlen denies any liability.

The lenders say that Arlen is liable because it has failed to pay \$780,000 to Korvettes under an agreement that called for Arlen to reimburse the retailer for certain expenses incurred in the closing of Korvettes' furniture stores.

The action by Korvettes' lenders could provide new financial problems for Arlen just when the company has been edging toward agreements with

its banks for a restructuring of its debt. When Arlen's negotiations with its lenders began in the summer of 1979, \$350 million of debt was outstanding. However, \$100 million was restructured in fiscal 1980, and the company recently said agreement is expected soon on restructuring of an additional \$130 million.

While declaring Korvettes in default, the banks also took possession of Korvettes' deposits at the banks, said one lender, Bankers Trust.

**Nothing Irrevocable**

But a spokesman for another lender, Chase Manhattan Bank, said that "no irrevocable decisions have been made."

The quick action by the lenders indicates their impatience over an alternative proposal that Korvettes said would be offered Wednesday by Agache-Willett's chairman, Jean Pierre Willet Sr.

Korvettes, which has been losing money for two years, would have agreed in the rejected plan to pay 25 percent of its profit through 1987 to its lenders as part of its debt restructuring.

The plan also called for repayment of \$22.8 million through 1985, for the \$55 million indebtedness. Almost half of the cash payment would come from Agache-Willett as would a large infusion of cash for operating capital.

**Senate Panel Urges Fed to Concentrate on Inflation**

By Caroline Atkinson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (WP)

— The Federal Reserve should continue to "focus its policies on the long-term goal of reducing inflation in a firm and stable manner," the Senate Banking Committee said in

a report on monetary policy published yesterday.

The committee endorsed the Fed's recently announced money targets for 1981, echoing a House Banking Committee monetary policy report released a week ago.

The chairman of the Senate com-

mittee, William Proxmire, D-Wis., was critical of the Fed's initial refusal to spell out its money targets for 1981 when giving its midyear review of money policy to Congress.

One of seven recommendations in the report is that the Fed should announce its numerical targets for its prospective monetary policies.

Fed Chairman Paul Volcker eventually published the numbers at the end of July in letters to Sen. Proxmire and Henry Reuss, D-Wis., chairman of the House Banking Committee.

The other recommendations:

• The rate of inflation should be brought down and the growth of the money and credit aggregates limited in a "firm and stable manner until significant progress has been made in reducing inflation."

• The Fed should establish multi-year objectives for a gradual but steady reduction in the money and credit aggregates.

• The target ranges for money growth should be narrowed. The committee believes that the wide ranges given at present provide "less concrete information about the Fed's intended policies" than is desirable.

• The Fed should not use domestic interest rates to secure the short-run stability of the dollar in foreign exchange markets.

• The Fed should change the mechanism for setting the discount

**U.S. Crop Estimates Show Drought Losses**

By Sonja Hillgren

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI) — The Agriculture Department today forecast the drought-stressed corn crop at 6.65 billion bushels, a sharp 9 percent decline from last month's forecast, and 14 percent smaller than last year's record.

"Although there are good stands reported in most areas of the Corn Belt, the extreme hot weather in July affected the crop and potential yields declined," the department's Crop Reporting Board said.

The size of the crop also will depend greatly on weather this month, a crucial period for crop development.

Based on an Aug. 1 survey, the department estimated the national average corn yield at 93 bushels per acre, compared to last month's estimate of 99.3 bushels.

A record of 109.4 bushels was set

last year when weather was nearly perfect for crop development.

The Agriculture Department estimated the wheat harvest at a record 2.32 billion bushels, nearly unchanged from last month and up 9 percent from last year.

The first official estimate of soybean production was 1.88 billion bushels, down 17 percent from last year's record. The national average soybean yield was forecast at 27.4 bushels per acre, compared to a record last year of 32.2 bushels.

Corn and soybean supplies determine prices of animal feeds and thus partially determine what consumers pay for meat, poultry, milk, butter, cheese and eggs.

**Hot, Dry Weather**

Commodity prices have risen because of hot, dry weather, but officials said consumers would be protected from huge price hikes by large supplies of farmer-owned reserve grain left over from last year's bumper crops.

Total production of all livestock feed grains — corn, grain sorghum, barley and oats — was estimated to be 197 million tons, down 16 percent from last year's record.

The first official prediction for the grain sorghum crop was 553 million bushels, down 32 percent from last year.

Oats production, at 441 million bushels, was expected to be 18 percent smaller than last year's crop.

The department said the barley crop would be 340 million bushels, down 10 percent from last year.

**Retail Sales Up**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ) — U.S. retail sales increased 2 percent in July to a seasonally adjusted \$77.13 billion, the Commerce Department said today.

The July increase followed a rise of 1.4 percent in June in an adjusted \$75.6 billion.

Durable goods sales in July rose 4.8 percent to an adjusted \$24.19 billion after rising 2.4 percent in June to an adjusted \$23.09 billion. Sales of non-durables rose 0.8 percent in July to an adjusted \$52.94 billion after rising 0.9 percent in June to \$52.52 billion.

Total retail sales in July were up 5.5 percent from July, 1979, with durable goods sales down 4.2 percent and non-durable sales up 10.6 percent.

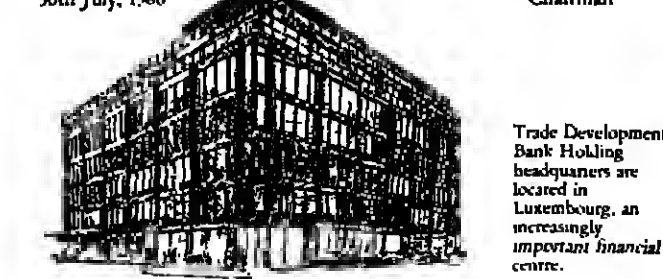
**Half-year report 1980**

The Group's excellent results in the first half were largely due to our 66% owned U.S. subsidiary, Republic New York Corporation, which increased net earnings from US\$ 11.7 million to US\$ 29.6 million. Republic's first quarter benefited particularly from precious metals trading but its no less successful second quarter was attributable to the bank's whole range of activities, net interest income being especially strong. Republic has raised its quarterly dividend from US\$ 0.65 to US\$ 0.78 per share.

Republic has announced a stock split, whereby shareholders will receive two additional shares for each share previously held, and is planning a public offering of approximately 1 million shares after the split. If this offering is completed, the Group's holding in Republic would decline to some 60% but we would suffer no dilution of asset value. The performance of the rest of the Group was equally satisfying, though the impact on published earnings was held back by transfers to inner reserves and by our strategic gold investment of US\$ 25 million, to which I referred in my last shareholders' report. While this investment had almost doubled in value at 30th June, 1980, it remains carried at cost in the balance sheet and no profit has been credited to the profit and loss account.

Our new offices in Chile, Uruguay, Hong Kong and New York are bringing a fresh stimulus to growth and our older established businesses are also developing well. While the unusually favourable trading conditions of the first half-year may not be repeated, we look to the future with confidence.

30th July, 1980



EDMOND J. SAFRA  
Chairman

Trade Development Bank Holding headquarters are located in Luxembourg, an increasingly important financial centre.

**Interim consolidated balance sheet as at 30th June, 1980**

Assets	30th June 1980		30th June 1979	
	US\$ 000		US\$ 000	
Cash, balances and advances to banks	2,691,257	1,531,035	7,567,802	5,194,824
Bank certificates of deposit	843,289	1,132,271	317,287	172,141
Precious metals	247,865	975,406	—	—
Trading account securities	195,732	153,925	7,885,089	5,366,965
Financial paper	1,865,394	1,785,986	—	—
Investment account securities	728,822	494,850	60,000	47,400
Customer current accounts and advances	1,506,189	1,123,742	85,000	85,000
Investments	43,462	4,362	25,000	—
Fixed assets	79,278	62,429	40,000	—
Other assets	320,357	154,807	38,403	46,275
	8,521,643	5,878,811	113,964	105,382
			24,620	24,620
			249,567	205,169
			274,187	227,789
			636,554	511,846
			8,521,643	5,878,811
			410,312	255,056

Net profit for the 6 months ended 30th June		1980	1979
Net earnings after taxes, minority interests and transfer to inner reserves (US\$ 000)		32,946	18,920
Earnings per share		US\$ 2.01	US\$ 1.15
Number of shares outstanding		16,413,300	16,413,300

**Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.**

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**CURRENCY RATES**

Interbank exchange rates for August 11, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.
Amsterdam	1.9427	4.411	109.37	67.57	117.75	35.229	—	—	—
Buenos Aires	18.9725	67.5475	15.946	6.4943	1.28	14.8532	17.256	5.145	—
Frankfurt	1.785	4.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	2.2715	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madrid	163.05	1.9978	471.86	204.06	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	1.471	9.796	271.36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	1.4683	3.9775	92.3479	39.8899	0.1955	84.2563	3.7862	—	29.894
Acu	1.4148	0.9777	2.51	5.8543	1.19448	2.761	40.2683	2.392	7.810

	\$	Y.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.
0.0038	Belgian Fr. Franc	29.40	2.019	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.0023	Canadian \$	1.379	2.113	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.0114	Danish Krone	5.3115	0.0186	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.023	Drachme	42.85	1.7113	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.0282	Escudo	47.418	0.2555	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.074	Fin. mark	3.65	1.0138	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Reuters, 11:20 AM, 11/80  
(\*) Commercial bank rates. (\*\*) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*\*\*) Units of 100, (\*\*\*\*) Units of 1,000.



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

**LONESTAR**

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 10)



## New System Industrializes Production

# Revolution Hits U.S. Hog Farms

By William Semm

CLARENCE, Iowa (NYT) — A revolution is sweeping through U.S. hog production as in the Middle East, centuries of the nation's hog industry, individual farmers, corporations and investors are applying factory methods to the farm.

A highly controversial system of confinement feeding — which allows thousands of hogs to be raised in enclosed, relatively small areas — is industrializing hog raising.

In the past, two revolutions occurred in U.S. hog farming, as Wayne H. Semm, agricultural historian with the Department of Agriculture, wrote.

The first was the substitution of hogs for manure, the second the substitution of tractors for horse

power when they try to sustain or build up their farms.

In Senate testimony in 1979, it was estimated that one-fourth of U.S. hogs were raised in units of 2,500 or more — units that would depend on factory methods — and that large-volume producers, generally using factory methods, were increasing their share of the hog market by 17 percent a year.

Hogs can be brought to market quickly, generally five to six months after birth; they can be fed relatively cheaply, on corn or in pasture on alfalfa; they take care of themselves for the most part, and in the past, at least, the hog market was relatively stable, meaning that farm families could depend on pigs for periodic income.

But as U.S. hog production becomes increasingly concentrated on larger farms, the small farm's reliance on hogs is no longer possible. The number of producers marketing hogs has declined by 80 percent since 1950, the Agriculture Department says. Producers selling 1,000 or more hogs a year account for about 40 percent of production, it says, compared with 7 percent in 1964. Units producing 5,000 or more have at least one-sixth of the market, the department says.

Chuck Hassebrook of the Center for Rural Affairs in Waltham, Neb., which has published a study of the development of hog industrialization, "Who Will Sit Up With the Corporate Sow?" says the trend toward what he calls hog factories is disturbing. He says tax policies and practices of the Small Business Administration, the Farmers Home Administration, the Department of Agriculture and land-grant colleges have encouraged the trend by lending or research policies.

Critics say that banks look favorably at loans for large-scale feeding units, and that it is generally large-scale farmers and farm-land investors who obtain these loans. Moreover, owners of confinement units have been able to take advantage of investment tax credits for their buildings.

John Hoseman, senior economist with the American Farm Bureau Federation, says the real villain threatening the small and medium-sized farmer is inflation. As inflation continues "at 15 to 20 percent a year, the producer has only one choice, get bigger or get out," Mr. Hoseman says.

The confinement system on Mr. Joslin's place, a system he estimates would cost \$300,000 today, has four units: a breeding and gestation building, a farrowing unit where sows give birth and where pigs stay

until they are weaned after four weeks, a nursery facility, where pigs stay until they reach 100 pounds, and a finishing unit, where they are kept until they reach marketing weight of 210 to 220 pounds.

Mr. Joslin, who is assisted by a full-time hired man and two high school youths, says the unit allows him to market about 6,000 hogs a year. He says that if he used traditional methods, for the most part letting hogs breed by themselves, then feeding them for market in fields or in closed areas, he could raise a maximum of perhaps 3,000 hogs.

Mr. Joslin feeds the hogs corn he grows. It is chopped, stored in large tanks and blown through underground tubes to storage tanks at the confinement buildings. Mr. Joslin, 56, a typical large farmer in this area, says he went to the system because he wanted to use all the corn he grew as hog feed rather than sell it.

## Recession Seen Braking British Inflation

By Peter Kenyon

LONDON, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — Despite higher monetary growth, Britain's inflation rate for July is expected to show a sharp fall to between 16.5 and 17 percent on a year-on-year basis, reflecting the deepening recession, British financial analysts said today.

The wholesale price index for July, made public today, was up 0.9 percent to 203.1 (base 1975) after an upward-revised rise of 1.1 percent in June, with the year-on-year rate falling to 16.25 percent after a 17.75 percent gain in the 12 months ended in June. Weakening demand thus continued to restrict producers' ability to pass on higher costs.

More evidence of an easing of underlying inflation pressures is anticipated when retail price data for July is made public Friday. Monthly forecasts from eight major British stockbroking firms for economic and financial indicators show retail prices in July rising between 0.4 and 1 percent, with a sharp drop in the year-on-year rate from June's 21.0 percent. The peak in the current cycle is May's 21.9 percent.

Analysts attribute the expected drop mainly to effects of last year's value-added-tax increase dropping out of the index. A marked slowdown has also occurred in monthly index increases as retailers, distributors and manufacturers had to cut prices to reduce stocks, or resisted price increases.

The projections of most analysts range from a 0.5-percent fall on the

## Shifting Interest Rates Disturb Money Mart Lull

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ) — A "confused lull" is what traders say the world's foreign exchange markets are in now. Historically, August is the slowest month for trading. The top traders are on vacation.

"Many dealing rooms are just kicking over, just going through the motions, then covering their positions and getting the hell out again," a British banker says.

"So there isn't a lot to go for in the market at the moment — and that's why people are being led around by the nose on every interest rate move."

This is where the confusion comes in. Recent erratic swings in interest rates for U.S. federal funds — the reserves that banks lend one another for short periods — have caused uncertainty among traders over the direction of U.S. interest rates.

"The rate swings in federal

funds we've been seeing have been tremendous," a London dealer says. "But I think we'll see them at an average of about 9 to 9½ percent. A month ago, I would have said 8 percent or 7½ percent." The rate was up to an average 9.6 percent in the week ended last Wednesday.

If U.S. interest rates have bottomed out, a banker contends, the dollar could stabilize or even firm up a bit. "There's still room, obviously, for European interest rates to come lower. I think we ought to see that start happening in Britain by around October."

Meanwhile, sterling continues to be the star performer of major currencies. The Deutsche mark, the Swiss franc and the yen "are out of the limelight right now, but the pound is looking good," a London dealer says.

## Silicon Valley Drifts Northward

By Steven Ratner

HILLSBORO, Ore. (NYT) — Two thousand workers are diligently assembling electronic components at the Intel Corp.'s gray, low-slung building, which stretches pristinely along the south side of the N.E. Elam Young Parkway.

Across the road, Hawthorn Farm Village, a 200-unit housing development, has usurped a former cornfield, attracting 200 buyers, and is soon to be expanded.

Taken together, the twin sights neatly sum up the news about the Oregon economy. Once excessively dependent on timber for an economic base, the region has been parlaying its attractive climate, reasonable housing costs and lack of congestion into an economic success story.

A modest "silicon valley" has sprung up in the small town of Hillsboro radiating out from Portland as high technology companies shrink from placing new facilities in California, which suffers a variety of urban ills. For Oregon, the result has been that the effects of the nationwide recession have been substantially mitigated.

"They've run out of space and people down there," Ray Broughton, chief economist at the First National Bank of Oregon, said of California. "Oregon provides convenience and an attractive alternative."

The electronics industry's arrival in Oregon is perhaps the most dramatic illustration of the way the economy of the Pacific Northwest is changing, but it is far from an isolated example. Throughout the region, local economies have begun to develop and to produce more diverse products.

"The economy has been maturing and broadening," said Belinda Pearson, chief economist at Seattle-

First National Bank. "In frontier days, it didn't make any sense to manufacture anything. Agriculture and forest products were about the only kinds of products that made sense."

Trade has been a growth industry in the region, and some local economists even assert that the impact of the collapse of domestic housing has been eased by growing exports of lumber. Service industries such as banking have also continued to grow.

In almost every national recession, including the present one, the housing industry has been devastated. Until now, so was the Oregon economy because of the timber connection. This time it is different. Nationally, the unemployment rate last month was 7.8 percent. In Oregon, it was 9.1 percent, but that included the lumber industry's loss of 30 percent of its jobs in a year.

In the same year, the new high technology sector grew by more than 10 percent and is already Oregon's second-largest industry. From 1973 to 1977, the personal income generated by the instruments industry jumped to \$276 million, from \$26 million.

Companies with such names as Kentrox Industries, Spectra-Physics and the Wacker Siltronic Corp. are arriving almost daily to build plants, employ workers and pay taxes. The influx, which has mostly

## Iran to Compensate Bank Shareholders

TEHRAN, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — Iranian and foreign shareholders of 47 banks and financial institutions nationalized last year will receive 61 billion rials (about \$87 million) in compensation, Iran's central bank announced.

reflected expansions by corporations in California and elsewhere, has begun to produce local spinoffs, such as Floating Point Systems in Beaverton, which will employ 700 people.

"The real change in this economy," has been electronics," said Kevin Kelly, chief economist at the United States Bancorp in Portland, about 15 miles from Hillsboro. "We're in a growing process."

The principal advantage of the electronics companies is that they have thus far been immune to the business cycle. One disadvantage is that, although 80 percent of Intel's workers are hired locally, they are paid substantially less than their counterparts in the forest products industry.

Another disadvantage is that, while the cyclical timber industry is situated principally in the eastern part of the state, the new businesses are settling mostly to the west, accentuating disparities in the economic success.

Oregon also provides a lesson on government's role in economic development. Government interest-free loans, the new industries appear to have come to Oregon principally because of the inherent attractions of the area.

"I can't really remember any elected official having anything constructive to do with anybody locating here," said Floyd Bennett, vice president at the First National Bank of Oregon. "Because of Tektronix's success here and the lack of problems they've had keeping help and training help, as the Santa Clara [Calif.] Valley has become less desirable, they have started migrating this way."

Tektronix, an oscilloscope manufacturer, now employs more than 20,000 people in Oregon and is the largest of the electronics concerns in the state.

## Clock Running Out on Pullman Offer

By Robert McEz

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (NYT) — An offer by J. Ray McDermott to buy up to 2 million shares of Pullman Inc. ends at midnight today. Arbitrageurs have waited in vain for an announcement from Pullman that a "white knight" has rescued the railway car builder and thus freed these speculators out of their situations.

The arbitrageurs are in deep on one. They established their positions for the most part at premiums ranging up to five points over McDermott's \$28-a-share cash offer.

They may have miscalculated, using that Pullman was like Bob & Wilco, previously acquired by J. Ray McDermott after a fierce tie with United Technologies. B&W was financially strong, Pullman is much less so.

Pullman has recently had management turnover and heavy write-offs on passenger cars. There is a possibility of an additional pretax write-off of \$80 million to \$100 million in connection with the discontinuance of its passenger car business, the company said. Also, New York City is suing it for more than \$100 million in damages over defective subway cars.

These misfortunes affect shareholders. In the first quarter, Pullman earned \$1.42 a share, down from \$2.07 a year before. On July the company reported a \$3.8-million loss for the second quarter, in contrast to a year-earlier profit of 77 a share.

Dividend Cut

There have been dividends in 24 years since 1867, and as recent as in 1979's fourth quarter the

## Arbitrageurs Await 11th-Hour Rescue

payout was increased to 45 cents a share from 40 cents. But two quarters later it was cut to 25 cents a share. That was in April, and thereafter the shares traded as low as 19¢, even though McDermott, as it turns out, acquired in the next four trading days 292,300 of its present 510,000 shares.

Wall Street sources say that Pullman, in its efforts to thwart McDermott's tender offer, has been trying to sell a major asset. But it can be assumed that Pullman's lenders are watching the situation and would have plans for the proceeds.

Market experts say that those holding speculative positions face agonizing decisions. First, McDermott's offer is for no more than 2 million shares. This means that, should the offer be oversubscribed, arbitrageurs might not be able to dispose of all their holdings. There can be no assurance that McDermott will extend the offer. If it does, all short of its quota the offer would then be first-come, first-served.

In that eventuality, the opportunity to participate could disappear should institutions or others accept the \$28 offer and get their shares in first. At the end of the first quarter, institutions held nearly 4 million Pullman shares out of the 11.1 million outstanding. Presumably some have sold to the arbitrageurs, but their position must be substantial even now.

Second, assume that the arbitrageurs' hopes for an increase in the

offer price come true after an unsuccessful extension of the offer at \$28. According to the rules, any price increase by McDermott would require a new prorating period and could result in an avalanche of tenders at the new price.

However, a federal tender rule requires that, if an offer raises the price, it must pay the same higher price to everyone who has tendered under the offer — even those who tendered under the earlier lower price. But there is an important catch: Those who tendered at the earlier lower price are not subject to prorating. They seem to have the right to demand the higher price for all the shares they tendered, thereby avoiding prorating. The arbitrageurs also run the risk that if enough tenders are made at \$28 there will not be a higher price.

The paramount fear of arbitrageurs is prorating — especially in a partial offer like this one for only 17.5 percent of Pullman's shares. Whether the McDermott offer is successful, Pullman shares will find their own level thereafter. For most of the period since McDermott made its announcement June 30, the shares have traded from \$1 to \$3 over its \$28 price.

## Eleventh Hour

In addition, it is a good bet that if McDermott is unsuccessful, Pullman's management will lose interest in plans to sell or break up the company. Knowing that this possibility exists, arbitrageurs may have to tender some shares as a "loss leader." That would give McDermott an incentive to bargain hard with management and eventually produce a deal for the whole company — perhaps at a price higher than \$28.

# Life. And Survival. Our Commitment to Research.



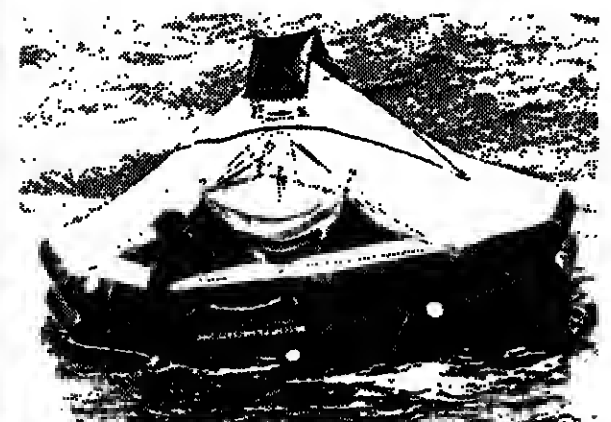
Spotted! Thanks to a reflector made from metalized fibres, the life raft has been located and the final phase of the rescue operation can begin.

S.O.S. is the universal distress signal. A call for help. On stormy seas with low visibility rescuers frequently have difficulty sighting survivors in life-jackets or life rafts. Modern radar systems are valuable aids. For precise spotting, however, an adequate reflector device is essential. A problem — until recently.

Bayer research has succeeded in coating textile fibres with an extremely thin metal layer. This enables the production of fabrics capable of intense reflection. Life-jackets with this type of lining and life rafts with reflectors from the same material make long-distance detection possible, even in unfavourable weather with poor visibility. This can mean survival at sea.

Metalized fibres are one of many achievements of Bayer Research and Development which are making the world a safer and better place to live.

In 1979, Bayer committed DM 1.1 billion worldwide to research. More than 6,000 scientists are active in R & D. Over 110,000 patents are registered in the Group's name. Bayer produces around 6,800 products — pharmaceuticals, chemical agents, dyestuffs, basic chemicals, plant protection agents and man-made fibres.



A metalized fibre reflector attached to the roof erects automatically when the life raft is inflated.

At Bayer progress also means safeguarding the environment. In the past 10 years Bayer has invested some DM 1 billion in capital and spent nearly DM 2.5 billion on implementing environmental protection.

## Bayer today — knowledge for tomorrow

### Highlights

- 1980
  - During the first five months turnover for Bayer AG rose 12.8%. For Bayer World 15.9%.
  - For the whole of 1980 turnover is expected to increase between 8 and 10%; a result comparable to 1979.
- 1979
  - Turnover Bayer World: DM 26,002 million. Share of foreign production and exports: 70%.
  - Turnover Bayer AG: DM 11,415 million. Exports: 61.6%.

- Bayer World investment in fixed assets: DM 2,240 million, i.e. DM 513 million more than in the previous year. DM 1,233 million in West Germany.
- Research expenditure worldwide: DM 1,100 million, of which DM 638 million by Bayer AG.
- After-tax profits (annual surplus): Bayer World DM 435 million, Bayer AG DM 378 million.
- Dividend 1979: DM 7 per share of DM 50 nominal (previous year DM 6).
- Total payout: DM 298 million to some 420,000 shareholders.

For further information on Bayer please contact Bayer AG, Public Relations Department, D-5090 Leverkusen, West Germany or Bayer U.K. Ltd., Public Relations Department, Bayer House, 18-24 Paradise Road, Richmond/Surrey TW9 1SJ, Great Britain.

**Bayer**  
Aktiengesellschaft  
Leverkusen



## STET - SOCIETA FINANZIARIA TELEFONICA P.A.

Holding of the Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (I.R.I.) for telecommunications and electronics

Registered Office: TURIN - Via Bertola, 28 - Tel. 5721  
Head Office: ROME - Via Aniense, 31 - Tel. 8589



The Ordinary Meeting of STET, the financial organization of IRI for telecommunications and electronics, was held in Turin on July 25, 1980. The report of the Administrative Council and the budget of March 31, 1980 were approved at this time. The profit and loss account closed with a net profit of Italian Lire 4.6 billion. The Administrative Council proposed assigning the Lire 4 billion remaining after setting aside a compulsory sum for the legal reserve, to the profit reinvestment fund for the Mezzogiorno, rather than distributing dividends.

The turnover of the Groups exceeded Lire 4000 billion with an increase of 18% with respect to 1978.

Personnel at the end of 1979 numbered 133,000; labor costs registered an increase of about 20%.

The overall external turnover reached Lire 270 billion while the sales, which come to approximately 22% of the global turnover of the manufacturer and accessories confirm the positive tendency towards expansion. The financial explosion of the Groups, equalling Lire 7.257 billion, reflects a continually growing investment volume.

The President of the Company is Dr. Arnaldo GIANNINI, the Vice-President Dr. Carlo CERUTTI, the Delegated Administrator Dr. Paolo Pugliese.



## U.S. Commodity Prices

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
77.50	77.90	77.04	77.07	-0.05

[illegible]

Dun Bradst	Newark Res	Wyly
ElMemM pf	GXC Corp	Zapata
Esmark	Omark Ind	Zurn I

NEW LOWS—3		NEW HIGHS—3	
BkHkPw n	CalSo 15.2Spkr	KerrPac 9	CalS 15.2Spkr
<b>Market Summary</b>			
<b>NYSE Most Active</b>			
August 17, 1986			
	Stok	Close	Chg
Warr Lamb	1,168,400	25 1/2	+ 1/2
Amer Tel & Tel	777,000	25 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	599,000	25 1/2	+ 1/2
MSOI	654,700	25 1/2	+ 1/2
Alcoa	599,000	25 1/2	+ 1/2
Alcoa	599,000	25 1/2	+ 1/2
Int'l T & T	515,300	25 1/2	+ 1/2
CalS	254,000	25 1/2	+ 1/2
IBM	254,000	25 1/2	+ 1/2
Northern E	254,000	25 1/2	+ 1/2
Exxon	254,000	25 1/2	+ 1/2
Boeing	254,000	25 1/2	+ 1/2
UAC	254,000	25 1/2	+ 1/2
Texaco Inc	254,000	25 1/2	+ 1/2
Total NYSE Volume: 1,168,400			
	Stok	Close	Chg
Volume (in millions)	44.6	44.6	
Declines	30.4	30.4	
Volume Down (millions)	8.3	8.3	
Unchanged	2.7	2.7	
New Issues	1.7	1.7	
New Highs	1.1	1.1	
New Lows	1.1	1.1	

	Open	High	Low	Close
30 Ind	954.69	966.89	950.43	964.08

	High	Low	Close
Composite	125.31	122.85	124.78
Industrials	142.29	139.42	141.71
Utilities	41.54	50.76	51.33
Finance	13.28	13.05	13.92
Transp.	19.08	18.75	18.92

Transp.	62.43	62.11	62.42
Utilities	38.14	37.91	38.14
Finance	67.97	67.51	67.97

[illegible]

He said the consortium would

led by Lend Lease Ltd. and the plant would be built at the port of Gladstone, where Comalco is building an aluminum smelter and Alcan of Australia is planning to construct its latest smelter. He said the plant would have an annual coke output of six million tons a year on completion, scheduled for 1989.

In Sydney, a Lend Lease spokesman said the project had been under consideration for two years but consortium interests had not been finalized. He said companies involved in the study phase are Hamstead Neuberg of Norway, Voest Alpine of Austria, Charbonnages de



*Les Spéciales de*   
**CORUM**  
*Artisans d'Horlogerie Fribourgeoise*

	Buy	Sales
August 5	184,237	427,194
August 7	177,258	376,749

August .....	17,200	222.26	
July .....	17,200	217.24	
June .....	17,200	217.24	
* These totals are included in the Suez Region.			
<b>American Most Active</b>			
	Sales	Close	Chg.
GLC Cons	177.00	28 1/2	0
Gold Valley's	177.00	28 1/2	0
Amesh	177.00	28 1/2	0
Amesh-Ges	177.00	28 1/2	0
Not Patent	177.00	28 1/2	0
Houlihan	70.00	28 1/2	0
Amesh-Ltd	70.00	28 1/2	0
Wang	70.00	28 1/2	0
Amesh Corp	70.00	28 1/2	0
CKP	60.00	28 1/2	0

Volume (in millions)	Adv.	Prv.
Up	Adv.	Prv.
Down	Adv.	Prv.
Volume (in millions)	1.0	1.0
Declined	1.0	1.0
Volume Down (millions)	1.0	1.0
Unchanged	1.0	1.0
Total Issues	1.0	1.0
New Issues	1.0	1.0
New Issues	1.0	1.0

<b>AMEX Index</b>		
High	Low	Close
322.61	219.35	202.55

**Coke Plant Seen For Queensland**

BRISBANE, Australia, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — Talks are under way between the Queensland government and a consortium of Australian and overseas companies on the construction of a \$1.2-billion coke plant, state Premier John Bjelke-Petersen said.

He said the consortium would be led by Lead Lease Ltd. and the plant would be built at the Port of Gladstone, where Coalco is building a aluminium smelter and Alcan.

of Australia is planning to construct its latest smelter. He said the pl

would have an annual-coke output of six million tons a year on completion, scheduled for 1989.

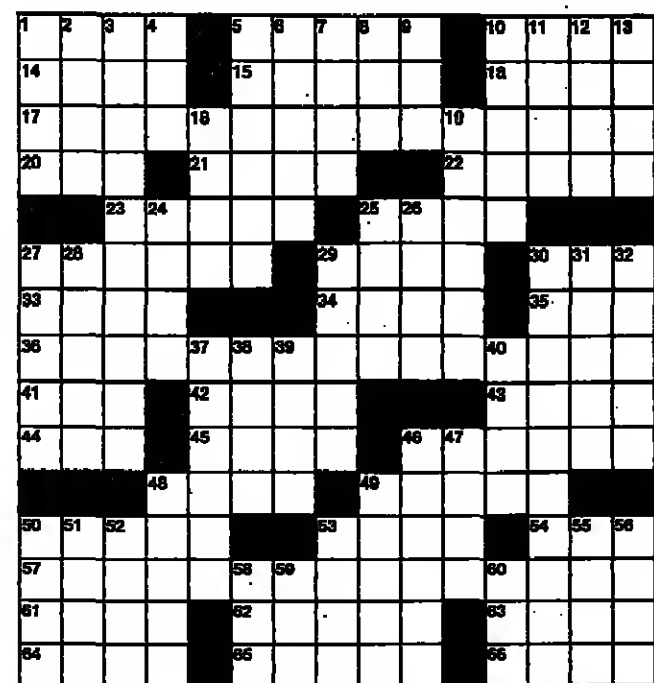
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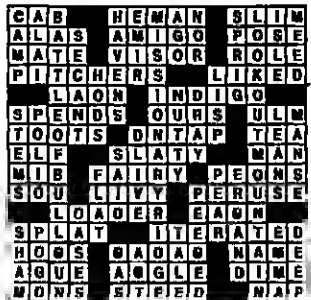
## CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

- 1 "Me, Kate"  
5 Put off  
10 Gin and tonic adjunct  
14 Ferrara resident  
15 Egg-shaped  
16 Saroyan's "My Name Is"  
17 Weather forecast  
20 Pert, to ships  
21 C.P.A.'s concern  
22 Famed caravel  
23 Brilliance  
25 Arkin or Ladd  
27 Bicycles  
29 Above, in Linz  
30 Yemeni garment  
33 River to the Severn  
34 Retreat  
35 Rum, in Cuba  
36 Weather forecast  
41 Summer drink  
42 White House office  
43 Employer
- 44 Cayes, Haiti  
45 Word with swan or nose  
46 Landed  
48 Cache  
49 Zodiac sign  
50 Illegal burning  
53 "Smile Be..."  
54 "The Sweetheart of Sigma"  
57 Weather forecast  
61 Fido's wagger  
62 New York city  
63 Prefix with meter or phrase  
64 Irritable
- DOWN  
1 Intense  
2 Mallorca or Menorca  
3 Longshoremen's bosses  
4 Like some wines  
5 Woman of Joppa: Acts 9:36  
6 Expel  
7 Matter-of  
8 Greek letter  
9 Bro. or dau.  
10 Cato's tongue  
11 Press  
12 Chicago's Merchandise  
13 Soprano Eames  
18 High  
19 Peloponnesian city  
24 Pretend piety  
25 First shepherd  
26 "majesté"  
27 Word with cross or knight  
28 Dodge  
29 Sam or Tom  
30 Nobleman  
31 Malapropism, to a slanger  
32 "Young Men of the 50's"  
37 First-aid item  
38 Eager  
39 Bath  
40 Chair part  
46 Gypsy woman, in Reims  
47 Quod  
48 With volence  
49 Zorina and Maxwell  
50 Der (Adenauer)  
51 Something to hit  
52 Draught  
53 Ogle's next of kin  
55 Wife of Zeus  
56 Munich's river  
58 Swab  
59 Opposite of sing.  
60 Increases, as fare

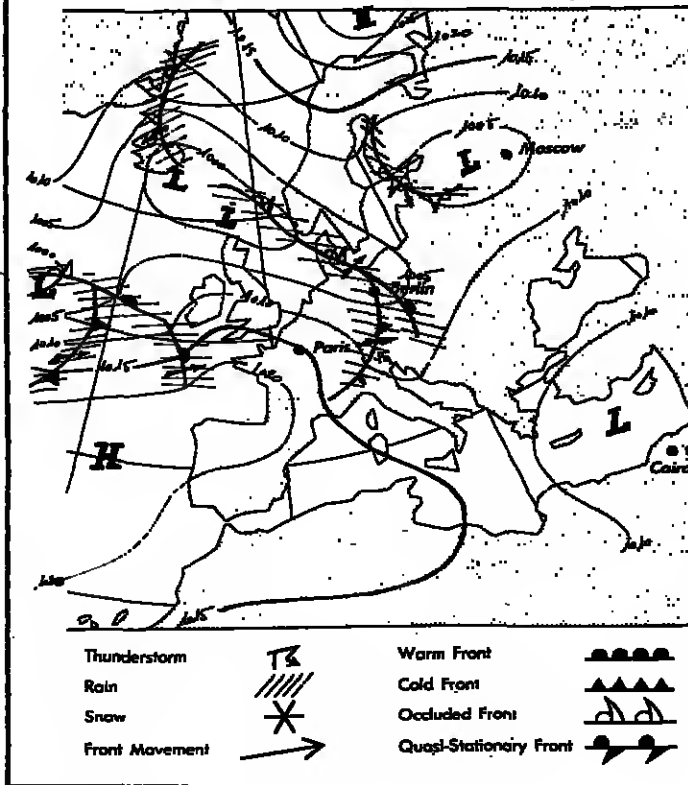
## Solution to Previous Puzzle



## WEATHER

C	F	Fair	MAORII	C	F	Fair
ALGARVE	22 72	Fair	MAORII	22 72	Fair	MAORII
AMSTERDAM	21 71	Fair	MILAN	22 72	Fair	MAORII
ANKARA	22 72	Fair	MONTREAL	21 71	Cloudy	MAORII
ATHENS	33 91	Fair	MUNICH	22 72	Fair	MAORII
BEIRUT	30 86	Fog	NEW YORK	22 72	Fair	MAORII
BERLIN	21 71	Cloudy	NICE	22 72	Fair	MAORII
BRUSSELS	24 75	Overcast	OSLO	22 72	Overcast	MAORII
BUCAREST	25 77	Fair	PARIS	22 72	Overcast	MAORII
BUDAPEST	24 75	Cloudy	PRAGUE	22 72	Overcast	MAORII
CASABLANCA	24 75	Cloudy	ROME	22 72	Overcast	MAORII
COPENHAGEN	18 64	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	22 72	Overcast	MAORII
COSTA DEL SOL	24 75	Fog	TEHRAN	22 72	Overcast	MAORII
DUBLIN	19 66	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	22 72	Overcast	MAORII
EDINBURGH	17 63	Rain	TOKYO	22 72	Overcast	MAORII
FLORENCE	24 75	Fair	TUNIS	22 72	Overcast	MAORII
FRANKFURT	24 75	Cloudy	VIENNA	22 72	Overcast	MAORII
GENEVA	25 77	Fair	WASHINGTON	22 72	Overcast	MAORII
HELSINKI	17 63	Shower	ZURICH	22 72	Overcast	MAORII
HOUSTON	29 84	Rain				
ISTANBUL	30 86	Fair				
LAS PALMAS	26 79	Fair				
LISBON	27 81	Fair				
LONDON	19 66	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	22 72	Fair				

## Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



## Scientists' Hunt for Wayward Turtle Ends at a Doorstep in Kansas House

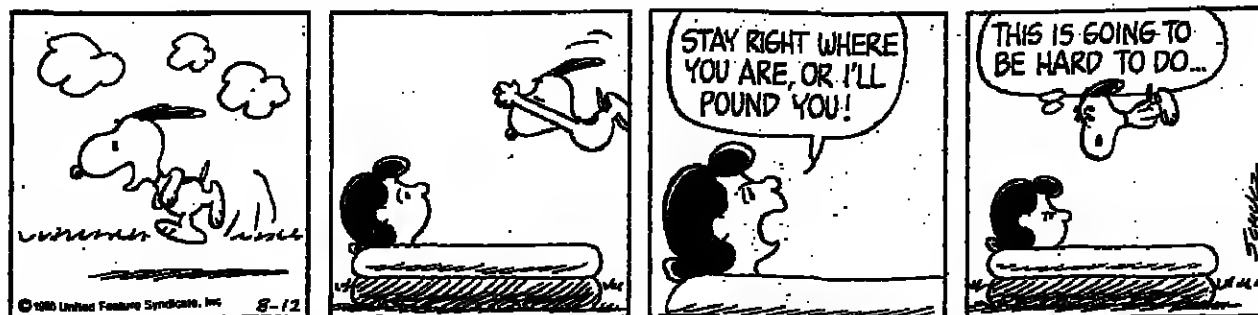
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI) — Scientists who attached a transmitter to the shell of a 212-pound (96-kilogram) turtle in the Gulf of Mexico were mystified by radio signals that indicated the turtle had moved inland — in Kansas.

So the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration researchers investigated. They followed the transmitter's satellite-relayed signals, and found that the \$5,000 device was holding open the door of a fisherman's house in Galena, Kan.

It seems that the loggerhead turtle shed the floating 7-pound transmitter off the coast of Texas. Two fishermen said they found the cylinder on a beach 30 miles (50 kilometers) west of Port Arthur, Texas, and used it as a doorstep.

The device was returned to the scientists two weeks ago. Scientists are following the movements of the turtles to better identify their feeding, nesting and mating areas.

## PEANUTS



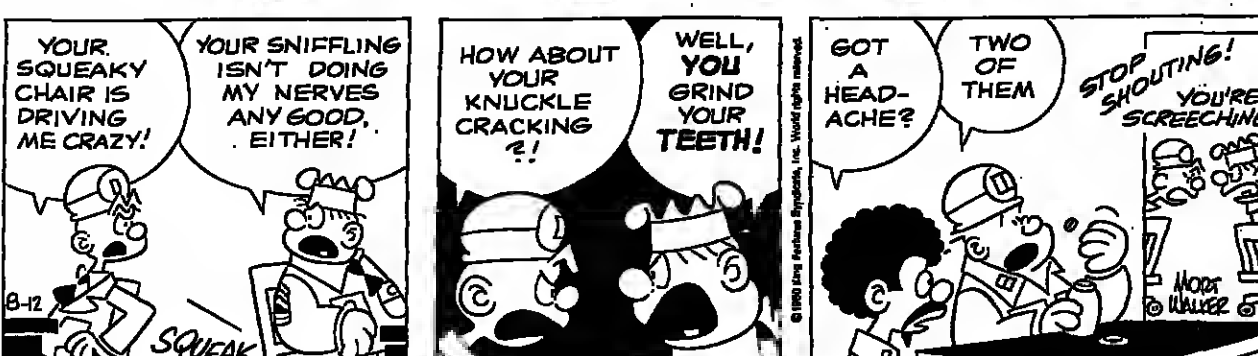
## B. C.



## B. L. O. N. D. I. E.



## B. E. E. T. L. E.



## B. A. I. L. E. Y.



## A. N. D. Y. C. A. P. P.



## W. I. Z. A. R. D. of I. D.



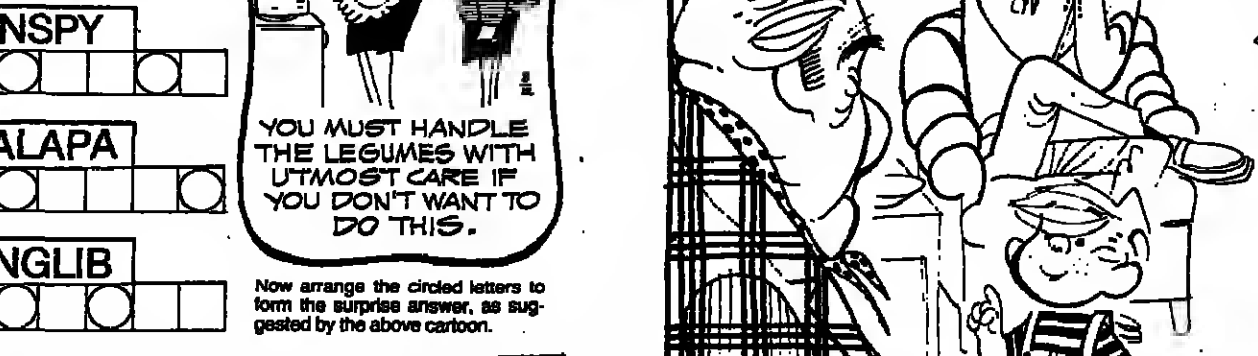
## R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N.



## D. O. N. E. S. B. U. R. Y.



## J. U. M. B. L. E.



## Answer:



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## BOOKS

## PARADIGMS LOST

Reflections on Literacy and Its Decline

By John Simon. Illustrated by Michele Cheshire. Clarkson N. Potter. 222 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

WHETHER or not John Simon is the scourge of theater, cinema, feminism and departments of English — was the model for "Paradigms Lost" in Willard's funny novel about a New York academic doesn't matter. Sheed insists on being quoted:

"He was in love with the way his mind worked, and he was sick of the way his mind worked. The first thing that struck you about it, wasn't it, was the blinding clarity, like a Spanish town at high noon. No shade anywhere. Yet not altogether lacking in subtlety. Very nice filigree work in the church. This was the mind they were asking him to blow."

## Stoops to Pun

There is no shade in "Paradigms Lost," although the filigree work in the church is the abuse of language, first published in More magazine and Esquire, Simon commends logic, concision, clarity and authority, each of which is to be found in the Oxford English Dictionary, Webster's Second and American Heritage. He comes out against Rex Reed, Clive Barnes and Barbara Walters. He stoops to pun, e.g., "lexicon artists" and "ask-ask-ask fly." He resorts, not being able to help himself, to "rustic," "rusticant," "batrachians," "caducity," "mautics," "esuriently" and "comate." He alludes to the affinity of Serbian folk poetry to the Homeric tradition.

This is not as much fun as it should be. I happen to subscribe to most of Simon's principles. Perpetrators of the word who fail to distinguish between "disinterested" and "uninterested," or "fortuitous" and "fortunate," or "enormousness" and "monotony," or "who" and "whom," ought to be ridiculed. I am tired of having to explain the subjunctive to letter writers who are either esurient, which means greedy, or comate, which means either "having a coma" or being "hairy" and "tuffed." To black English has some energy, but it won't help anyone get into medical school. Feminists would be better off rounding up votes for ERA than getting themselves called chairpeople. "Gay" is absurd as an adjective modifying one's sexual preference. When Simon quotes Dr. Johnson I lead the cheers:

"Pronunciation will be varied by levity or ignorance... illiterate writers will at one time or another, by public infatuation, rise into renown, who, not knowing the original import of words, will use them, with colloquial licentiousness, confused distinction, and forget propriety... but if the changes that we fear be thus irresistible... it remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure."

And, inevitably, yet: Where is Simon's joy? Language, I agree, ought not to be a weed, growing anywhere, watered by English teachers with split infinitives; language is a garden. But it is also play, random color, surprise, excess, rot, moles. A language altogether calculated cannot breathe; it is smothered by theorems. Simon will admit "larra," "jazz" and "kosh." He maintains an anal-retentive silence on "upright," one of the few neologisms of recent decades that satisfies the esurient need for a

comate modifier. His grammar is punitive.

"Paradigms Lost" tries to be funny. Indeed, it exerts itself, as if a bunching of the muscles were proof of a sense of humor. "The book that made Milwaukee infamous" is one example of this heavy breathing. It is an example that chinks, we swallow it with an effort, gulping. It is work, not play. John has summarized if I may be permitted to chink.

He is right, in several ways. He is right when he insists on standards whose violation can be justified only by genius. As Fran Lebowitz put it, "People have been cooking for thousands of years, so if you are the very first to have thought of adding fresh lime juice to scalloped potatoes, try to understand that there must be a reason for this. There is usually a reason, for cooking and for writing. And Simon is right in reminding us that we require a glossary for Shakespeare's plays because those plays were written before people like Dr. Johnson came along to codify the language. Shakespeare's vagaries are not proof of his genius.

But Simon is also right in a political sense, on the wing. He distinguishes the manipulation of language for ideological purposes, by blacks and women. That ideologies in these camps and elsewhere have abused the rules of language is incontestable. However, ideologies of other human beings will try to die with any medium — a liquid, solidified nutrient material, suitable for the cultivation of microorganisms — they can get their hands on whether it's the public school system or the language, as long as other institutions, whether they be the Supreme Court or the Central Club or the mortgage department or the local bank or the nearby real estate agency, refuse to pay attention to the needs in the garden.

Simon is hard on most liberals and all permissive do-gooders when he is talking about language. He is fierce in his support of authority. While I agree with him that language has an honor and a dignity deserving our respect and warning, I wonder whether it has occurred to him that the abuse of language is merely desperate. Some people, whole classes and one gender, find social grammar caducous. Since, on high noon, hasn't heard them.

John Leonard is on the staff of the New York Times.

## Texas Monthly Buys New West Magazine

AUSTIN, Texas (AP) — Officials of Texas Monthly magazine have announced the purchase of New West magazine from Australian publisher Rupert Murdoch.

In a statement, Texas Monthly publisher Michael Levy and former New West editor Clay Felker said Levy had bought Felker's rights to acquire the California magazine. Felker, who is to be editor of the New York Daily News' new afternoon edition, will be a consultant to New West.

No purchase price was announced. New West, founded by Felker, has been operating at a reported annual deficit of \$1.5 million.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A RECENT book published in England is, like its author, an exception to a great many rules. It is "Play Better Bridge" by Rini Markus, whose uncanny ability to break the rules at the right moment has brought her a string of international victories and the top rank among the four women who are listed as grandmasters by the World Bridge Federation.

Her book ranks among the most beautiful bridge books. It is lavishly illustrated with photographs of the great figures in the game and costs \$7 in hard cover. In these inflationary times one would expect a price double or even triple that amount. The title, suggesting a dry technical treatise, does not do the book justice. It does indeed include some technical advice, notably the series of Best Bridge Tips which were contributed by a group of world-class players a few years ago, but it ranges much further afield.

The author's recollections of international bridge and its players are illustrated by some 50 exciting deals, and she expresses strong views on bidding theory that often challenge the modern American viewpoint.

As a member of the winning British women's team in the 1959 European Championships, Markus held the South hand on the diagrammed deal, which she describes in her book. She landed in four spades after East had made a takeout double at the one-level and a penalty double at the four-level. Three no-trump would have been easier, and South might have made that bid eventually since her partner's belated spade support suggested a doubleton.

West's club lead was won in dummy, and Markus made the fine play of leading the trump eight from the dummy. East had to play the ten,

and the queen won in the closed hand. South now led diamonds and managed to discard enough losers to hold the defense to two trump tricks and a heart trick.

However, it appears that the defense could have prevailed thanks to the presence of the spade seven in the West hand. East should null the third round of diamonds and lead the heart king. South must win, for fear of a club shift, and is then at the crossroads. If she plays a trump, East wins and underleads in hearts, permitting West to play another club.

If South crosses to the club and immediately to continue diamonds, East ruffs and plays a club. In both cases, the spade seven in the West hand becomes the setting trick.

This spoutheater of the spade seven can be averted if South plays a trump at the third trick, and then ducks if East shifts to a heart honor.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♠	2♠	3♠	4♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club ten.



# Nicklaus Captures PGA Record-Tying 5th Time

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Aug. 11 — It was a stroll in the park yesterday for Jack Nicklaus, as the greatest golfer of modern times won the Professional Golfers' Association championship by a record seven strokes. For Nicklaus, who in June won his fourth United States Open, this was his fifth PGA title, tying the record Walter Hagen set in 1927. It was also Nicklaus' 39th major championship and his 68th victory on the PGA Tour.

He scarcely needed to exert himself. Going into the final round with a three-stroke lead over Lon Hinkle, he scored a relaxed 69, one under par for the Oak Hill Country Club's east course. It was a smooth round of two birdies and one bogey, which came just one hole from the finish.

Nicklaus simply stood by as Hinkle gave up strokes to widen the margin and eventually yield second place to Andy Bean.

Nicklaus' 72-hole total was 274, six under par. Bean posted 70-281, one under par. Hinkle's 75-283 put him in a tie for third with Gil Morgan, who scored 72 in the closing round. Howard Twitty, 74, and Curtis Strange, 72, tied for fifth at 284.

Nicklaus' margin of seven strokes broke the record he had shared with Al Geiberger, who won by four shots in 1966 and Nicklaus by four in 1973.

The big Californian retrieved a stroke with a handsome birdie 3 on No. 8 despite a pushed drive into the rough. From there Hinkle hit a 6-iron to about 20 feet from the stick and rolled in the putt. That birdie placed him at even par for the tournament.

Bean, who had fallen a stroke behind Hinkle at the seventh hole, birdied No. 9 to re-instate the tie for second at even par.

While the others were competing for second and third places, Nicklaus was playing his own game, more or less by himself.

The first six were routine — on the greens in regulation, down in two putts. But he had to scramble to save par on the seventh and eighth. On the par-4 seventh Nicklaus dropped his approach into a greenside sand trap and blasted out to six inches for a tap-in.

His save on No. 8 was more adventurous. He drove into a fairway bunker on the left side and had a slightly buried lie. A good exit shot advanced the ball up to the fairway about 60 yards from the pin. From there he pitched to 15 feet and then rolled the putt in for par.

Nicklaus' pars on Nos. 9 and 10 were routine and left him at five under par. He reached six under with a birdie 2 on the 11th hole, where he sank an 8-foot putt.

Hinkle parred No. 9 in regulation and saved par on the 10th with a chip from the front fringe. Bean, though, got in trouble and fell behind Hinkle with a bogey 10 on No. 10, where he drove into the rough, pushed his second shot into the gallery and chipped down in 3. From there he took two putts and fell to one over for the tournament and a stroke down to Hinkle.

Nicklaus added another birdie at No. 13, a long par 5 of 596 yards. For his third shot Nicklaus hit an 8-iron about 10 feet below and left of the hole and knocked in the putt for birdie. That put him at seven under par while Hinkle was standing still at level par.

The margin increased to eight on the 14th hole when Hinkle bogeyed to go to one over. Hinkle flew his approach over the green, chipped back on and took two putts. Bean bogeyed the hole in almost the same way to drop to two over par.

In a two-stroke swing at No. 15, a par 3 of 178 yards, Bean passed Hinkle with a birdie while Hinkle was taking a bogey. Bean's tee shot stopped 6 feet from the pin as Hinkle drove into the rough beside the green and failed to get up and down for par. Hinkle lost still another stroke with a bogey on No. 16 to reach three over and leave Bean in sole possession of second.

Woodley, who last year alternated with Steve Ensminger at LSU, clinched the victory in his first pro appearance by guiding an eight-putt, 51-yard drive. He finished it off by curving left and for a touch-down from six yards out with 3:46 left in the game.

Woodley had given Miami a 7-0 lead it never lost by directing a 70-yard scoring march, capped by a 1-yard burst by rookie Steve Gagliardi. Uwe von Schamann added a 23-yard field goal in the third quarter to make it 10-0 before Detroit's Rick Kane scored from a yard out. The Lions' Billy Sims, 1980's top draft choice, managed only 17 yards on three carries in a performance limited to the first half.

In New York, Bob Avellini threw a 23-yard TD pass to Willie McClellon in the third period and set up another score with an 80-yard throw to Greg Latta, rallying the Chicago Bears to a 21-9 victory over the New York Jets despite an impressive NFL debut for the Jets' Lam Jones.

The second player selected draft, Jones entered the game in the second period and set up all nine New York points with a leading 17-yard pass reception at the Bears' and a twisting 32-yard run to the Chicago 6 on an end around.

Rodgers with helping his short game, but also cited his son. "On Monday night I was practicing and Jackie said to me, 'You're not finishing your putting strokes, you're breaking it off every time.' He told me the same thing once before about two years ago," Nicklaus recalled. "I don't know why he waited so long. I couldn't hit my hat from anywhere until he gave me that lesson."

Over at the Start

The outcome was determined almost as soon as yesterday's round began. Nicklaus, Hinkle and Bean were grouped in the final three-some, with Nicklaus starting at five under par, Hinkle two under and Bean one over.

Hinkle did not have it on the front nine. After a routine par on the first, he carded two straight bogeys. On the par-4 second he hit his approach into the rough behind the green. He hacked the ball back 15 feet from the hole and took two putts from there.

A missed green at the par-3 third hole cost Hinkle another bogey. His tee shot stopped on the back fringe; he chipped to less than 3 feet — but missed the putt.

Hinkle made another bogey at the par-4 seventh hole, where he drove into the left rough, put his second shot into a greenside bunker, blasted to 12 feet and took two putts.

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Bean said he realized halfway through the round that Nicklaus would have to collapse in order for him to have a chance. He said he took the bogey to protect his lead over Hinkle.

"If he'd [Nicklaus] have stood there on No. 16 and knocked three balls out of bounds, I'd have loved it, but you know he's not going to do that. Don't get me wrong — I was trying to birdie out because there's always a chance of something happening. But this is a hard golf course to come from behind on. When you get a course as difficult as this, you can't go out and make birdie, birdie, birdie whenever you need to."

Lowering his sights after Nicklaus birdied Nos. 11 and 13, Bean took care of his duel with Hinkle with a decision to go for the flag on the unforgiving 15th hole.

"Lon had already hit the ball over the green. Leaving it short was just as much trouble as having to get it up and down from the back, so I took a 5-iron and let it fly," Bean said.

Jack Nicklaus watches 15-footer that dropped to save par on eighth hole yesterday at Oak Hill.

But as Dempsey went into his home run trot, it was obvious he was injured. He runs the bases faster with pillows under his uniform, a tarp on the field and rain falling.

"It's both legs that are hurt," said Dempsey. "Pulled hamstring, bruises, and then I fell into the dugout going for a foul pop on Friday."

Awkward and Inspirational

Dempsey didn't help matters yesterday with two of the most awkward and most inspirational catches of foul pops ever seen.

On the first, he seemed like a drunk being buffeted by high winds before finally lunging on his gut, face in the dirt, throwing his glove out wildly and having the ball stick in the web.

"Now the second catch," he said. "That was the tough one."

On it, he sprinted straight toward the backstop, dove head-first at the wall, caught the ball inches from the ground and smashed his head and various other parts of his indestructible anatomy into the wall.

Flanagan walked to home plate and waited for Dempsey to limp back to pick up his mask so he could publicly shake his hand.

So, with the game and maybe the season at stake, Dempsey thought about his hero, the man who helped him learn the game when Dempsey broke in as a Yankee: Thurman Munson.

"I had a Thurman game today," said Dempsey. "Lots of pain... lots of luck... victory."

John threw a sinker at the low-outside corner. "I didn't hit it," said Dempsey. "I just threw the bat out and got a flare off the very end."

As that feeble flare fluttered over second baseman Willie Randolph's head, the Yankees died — certainly for this series and perhaps for this season, because it is they who must now catch the Orioles, no matter what the standings say.

Sakata ambled home to tie the game 5-5, and Dempsey jumped up and down in glee at first. The Orioles went berserk.

And the Yankees stood numbly in the house that Ruth built and ruthlessness rebuilt. Most frozen of all was Yankee manager Dick Howser. Every strategy factor was like a gun-barrel pointed at his head.

Reliever Gossage's arm was tired. Reliever Ron Davis was ready, but Howser held off using him because the next Oriole batters, Singleton and Eddie Murray, were switch-hitters. Better to leave a great pitcher, John, on the mound, even though he was exhausted.

Howser's hands had been tied when Dempsey came to the plate because he feared the pinch-hit bats of Terry Crowley and John Lowenstein if he summoned Davis. Now, his feet were bound, too.

The end was inescapable, almost plotted like a final chapter in John R. Tunis' fiction. Singleton walked on five pitches and Murray laced a liner to right field directly at Jackson's feet. No Yankee outfielder made a good play in the entire series; Jackson didn't break the trend.

He froze, and the game-winning hit skipped at his feet and bounced off his chest for an embarrassing double.

Weaver, who could have gotten a royal roasting for an afternoon of tactics worthy of a punch-drunk taxi driver, ended the day in a state of barely suppressed euphoria.

Earl Takes His Shots

"I said if we split these eight games against the Yankees, we'd have a helluva shot to win," said Weaver, whose team has a five-game rematch in Baltimore with the Yankees starting Thursday. "Well, now, we've got a little bigger shot. Now, we've got a two-outcome [shot] game."

When these teams think back on yesterday's duel in the sun, they will have much to cogitate. But, in the end, it will be Dempsey — limping round the bases, smashing into walls, stumbling his way to a filthy brilliance, and, finally, sticking his bat out to turn a perfect pitch into a homey hit — that will remain.

"Dempsey loves the pain," said Weaver, walking in little circles of excitement in his office. "Loves it. Next time he comes up in the ninth in that situation, if I see he isn't limping, I'm going to run out and kick him in the calf."

Pastorini's power is legendary. In Hawaii this summer he threw a football from the parking lot of his hotel onto a sixth floor balcony. That impressed every witness except John Unitas, the former Baltimore All-Pro, who observed acidly: "His receivers were on the second floor."

If Unitas does not admire Pastorini's accuracy as a passer, Sid Gillman does. One of the game's recognized pass-expertise experts, Gillman, who coached Pastorini at Houston, said: "The Raiders got a great quarterback and they got him with plenty left. I like two things about Dan. He can throw the hell out of the football and you can't intimidate him. He'll play hurt all day and all night."

Pastorini logged nine years at Houston until he exchanged a few months ago for Stabler. Said Houston writer Hal Lundgren: "His intensity is awesome. He'll take a punch in the jaw, a helmet in the stomach, and come right back throwing. In Miami two years ago he played the whole game with ankle, elbow and hamstring injuries — and three broken ribs. He was a walking wreck — and still won."

That intensity occasionally gets Pastorini in trouble off the field. He has a craving for speed and excitement that prompted him to drive race cars for an off-season or two until, after a minor accident, the coaches said no more. So Pastorini turned to racing boats. With even more disastrous consequences. A boat he was driving in a race went out of control and two spectators were killed. He's out of boats now, too.

Otherwise, Pastorini's fondness for parties and fast living is serious or illegal, mind you, just a good time — reportedly led to the dissolution of his marriage to actress Jane Wilkinson.

His impetuosity has also brought some problems with the press. In the most publicized episode, Pastorini once jostled Houston sports-writer Dale Robertson to the floor.

As a Raider, Pastorini is giving interviews in wholesale lots. Asked about the Robertson altercation, he said: "It was an unfortunate incident and I'd like to forget it."

But Dempsey

"He's a botheaded Italian," a friend said, "but he's one of the most decent botheaded Italians I know."

Contemplating his reputation as a battler, one asks him whether he has any idols. He was quiet for a moment, then said: "My favorite athletic people are Billy Martin, Earl Campbell and Bum Phillips. One of the great things of my life has been playing with Earl Campbell, knowing him. And I've loved playing for [Houston Coach] Phillips."

"But Billy Martin — what a man. The last time I saw him he told me a story about a ship's captain and the ship's owner who met after several months. The captain grinned and said, 'That was a helluva typhoon.' The owner said: 'I don't want to hear about your damn typhoon. And don't tell me how many hurricanes you were in or how much curvy you had. Just tell me one thing: Did you get the ship in?' That's how I feel about the Raiders. I'd like to help bring the ship in."



Jack Nicklaus watches 15-footer that dropped to save par on eighth hole yesterday at Oak Hill.

## Dirt, Pain and a Mosaic of Heroics

By Thomas Boswell

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (WP) — This one's going to have to be a little different. Normal standards don't apply.

"If this game had been played in a World Series," said Ken Singleton after Baltimore had finished a three-game sweep over the Yankees, "it would have been talked about forever."

This masterpiece of heroism, strategy, tension and choking, accompanied by a grace note of the unbelievable, had one supreme instant.

In the top of the ninth, with the Yankees leading, 5-4, Oriole Len Sakata was on third with two outs. Catcher Rick Dempsey faced Yankee ace Tommy John with a 2-2 count. The Orioles were down to their final strike — perhaps a pennant race in the balance.

No one on either team would have denied that possibility. That moment had been a long, tense time building.

The Orioles had given starter Mike Flanagan a 4-0 lead entering the bottom of the sixth. They seemed home free with an easy, demoralizing victory — their ninth straight and 13th in 14 games — that would cut their deficit in the American League East to 2½ games.

The slow-footed Yankee outfielder once again had handed the O's a pair of runs. The New Yorkers seemed terminally discouraged.

But in the sixth, with a blip hit here and a rocket there, the Yankees had tied the game, 4-4. The final emblematic blow was an RBI single by Reggie Jackson that knocked out Flanagan.

The crowd of 54,123 had gone from morose and surly to ecstatic. "I've never heard people yell like that," said Dempsey afterward. "New Yorkers have different throat muscles."

An inning later, when the Yankees broke the tie with a seventh-inning run off Sammy Stewart, the Oriole good work of Friday and Saturday seemed undone.

Squandering the four-run lead was bad enough — especially after Earl Weaver had stuck with Flanagan through eight hitters in one inning, only to see him driven to the showers.

Why Is That Man Here?

Worse, the go-ahead Yankee run had scored as the built-on-basics Orioles botched an easy inning-ending double play with it. It was Sakata who blew the grounder. That, too, had been a Weaver decision: What was a career .191 hitter doing in this game?

"At that point, we had 'em beat," said Yankee Rich Gossage. "Then we just gave it to 'em. God, that hurts."

It was the tiny Sakata who led off the ninth with a fly toward the 430-foot sign in Dix Valley. Left-fielder Bobby Brown — a defensive replacement — drifted back, back; finally he tapped his glove and had the ball surrounded. He dropped it.

That blunder was the penultimate fault in a weekend of horrid Yankee outfielding. Sakata reached third with a "triple."

It hardly seemed possible that this game could be any tighter. Oriole center-fielder Al Bumbry already had made a streaking backhanded stab of a bases-loaded Bob Watson drive before crashing into the 430-foot sign in the sixth. And in the seventh, Bumbry had backed to the 417-foot sign in dead center, leaped and caught a Jackson bid for a three-run homer that would have been the 400th of his career — and would have tied the game.

"I thought it was gone," said Jackson, who called this game "the most frustrating I can ever remember in my career."

It was gone — until Bumbry brought it back. It was gone, just like the game — until the Orioles brought it back in the ninth.

With Sakata at third, John retired pinch-hitter Lee May on a soft liner to short. Then Rick Dauer, the Orioles' best hitter with men in scoring position (.360 this season), tied to short center.

Suddenly, the shoe was on the other foot. The Orioles, given a gift hope of a tie, were about to hand the game back, leave town 4½ games behind and restore the Yankees' confidence.

Who was Dempsey to pass such a clutch test? True, he had gotten the first hit off John and had also opened the Orioles' scoring with a solo homer in the third inning.

Stabler's range as having been "pretty restricted in 1978 and even more so last year. But because he was still an excellent quarterback, our coaches continued to build the offense around Stabler." That changed Oakland into what Davis calls "a lateral passing team."

The Raiders were changing "to accommodate Stabler's limitations. The Raiders brought him into their organization for only one reason, they say. Their last quarterback, Ken Stabler, had lost the power to throw the bombs that made Oakland famous. Says Raider Coach Tom Flores: "He's got what we need."

Oakland owner Al Davis speaks

SANTA ROSA, Calif., Aug. 11 (LAT) — That new player on the Oakland Raider practice field here must be a quarterback. He is wearing a quarterback's number, 7, and he is throwing a football so far it disappears into the morning fog.

Sure enough — Dan Pastorini.

The Raiders brought him into their organization for only one reason, they say. Their last quarterback, Ken Stabler, had lost the power to throw the bombs that made Oakland famous. Says Raider Coach Tom Flores: "He's got what we need."

Oakland owner Al Davis speaks

SANTA ROSA, Calif., Aug. 11 (AP) — The strain of travel appears to be taking its toll on the U.S. track team, but Rinaldo Nehemiah and Edwin Moses still are running away from the opposition on West European tracks.

At a meet here yesterday, Nehemiah ran the 110 meter hurdles in 13.23, the world's best time this year and an identical clocking to his of Friday at a London meet. He said yesterday he had been aiming at his own world record of 13 seconds. "I've been hurt all year, but I'm doing better now," he said. "Each race is one step closer."

Several members of the U.S. team, which missed the Moscow Olympics because of the boycott, said the crowded schedule could be taking the edge off their world records. "It's getting rough," Walter McCoy said after his second-place finish in the 400 meters.

The trackmen have competed in Rome, Berlin or London, and Cologne in a six-day span. Officials

said about half the team was going on to Budapest for a meet tonight; the prime meet of the tour is in Zurich Wednesday.

Willie Smith, who finished third in the 400 in 45.59 after sharing first in Berlin Friday in 45.33, said his part on a pickup relay team Friday hurt him. U.S. sprinters formed a second team in Berlin to run against the U.S. 400-meter Olympic team and a local club.

"I shouldn't have run in that relay. My legs got sore. They just tightened up today. Harold [Schmidt, the West German 400 winner] just pulled away from me. Normally, he shouldn't be able to do that. I would have trained a lot harder for Moscow if Moscow had come along."

World neither Nehemiah nor Moses would record holders in their events, they said. "What can I say? Some days you have it, some days you don't," Moses said after winning the 400-meter hurdles in 48.53. He finished in 47.17 in Berlin, four hundredths off his world mark.

## Pirates Sweep Phils, 7-1, 4-1

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11 (AP) — Mike Easler drove in two runs and Don Robinson and Steve Garvey pitched a six-hitter as Pittsburgh beat the Philadelphia Phillies, 4-1, here yesterday to sweep a double-header and extend the Pirates' victory streak to seven games.

The Phils lost the opener, 7-1, as Jim Bibby notched his 14th victory and Tim Lincecum drove in three runs.

Padres 3, Astros 2

In Houston Tim Lincecum's two-out single in the ninth scored Dave Winfield from third with the winning run in San Diego's 3-2 victory over the Astros.

Dodgers 7, Reds 1

In Cincinnati, Dave Lopes collected four hits and Steve Garvey hit a two-run homer pacing Los Angeles to a 7-1 victory over the Reds.

Mets 4, Cardinals 1

In St. Louis, Bill Almon tripled home a run in the fifth and scored on Claudell Washington's double, triggering New York's 4-1 triumph over St. Louis.

Brewers 3, Giants 1

In Atlanta, Jerry Royster hit a two-run, bases-loaded single in a three-run second, pacing the Braves to a 3-1 victory over San Francisco.

Expos 7, Cubs 3

In Chicago, Bill Gullikson and Woodie Fryman combined on an eight-hitter and Roo LeFlore capped a five-run seventh with a two-run double as Montreal defeated the Cubs, 7-3.

Brewers 5, Indians 1

In Milwaukee, Dan Spillner pitched six-hitter and Alan Bannister batted in four runs, sparking Cleveland to a 9-4 second-game victory over the Brewers and a split of their double-header. Cecil Cooper batted in three runs with a double and a single and Mike Caldwell scattered five hits in Milwaukee's opening-game 5-1 triumph.

Rangers 4, Tigers 2

In Arlington, Texas, Gaylord Perry earned his 28th career victory in a 4-2 Ranger triumph over Detroit.

Red Sox 4, White Sox 3

In Boston, Tony Perez drove in four runs with his 17th and 18th homers of the season, powering the Red Sox past Chicago, 4-3.

Clerc a Winner Over Purcell for U.S. Clay Title

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 11 (UPI) — Jose-Luis Clerc yesterday defeated Ed Purcell, 7-5, 6-3, to win the men's singles of the U.S. Open Clay Court Tennis Championships here.

Purcell, a wild-card qualifier, took an early lead in the first set and had two set points at 5-3. But Clerc, the No. 8 seed, won 29 of the next 30 points to win the set.

Purcell won the first game of the second set, but Clerc charged through the next four games and then held service twice more to win the title.

Lutz Beats Rocavert

GROVE CITY, Ohio, Aug. 11 (AP) — Rob Lutz overpowering Terry Rocavert, 6-4, 6-3, yesterday to win the National Revenue Classic singles title. It was the first grand prize title for Lutz since last November.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

W L Pct. GB

Baltimore 63 40 .613 —

Philadelphia 62 41 .604 —

Pittsburgh 62 41 .604 —

Seattle 61 42 .593 —

Toronto 60 43 .583 —

West

W L Pct. GB

Los Angeles 61 42 .593 —

San Francisco 60 43 .583 —

San Diego 59 44 .571 —

California 58 45 .562 —

Chicago 57 46 .552 —

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